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Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

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Poetry.

THE PATHWAY OF THE FUTURE.

There,s a pathway in the future
That my feet must firmly tread—
Will the sky be bright with sunshine,
Or will clouds hang overhead?
Once I asked this simple question,
But the future's lips were dumb,
Keeping, as its own, the secret
Of the years that are to come.

Then I asked the sunbeams, playing
Hide and seek upon the floor—
"Merry sunbeams, will you promise
To stay with me evermore?"
But the sunbeams out the window
Slyly crept without a word;
Long I listened, but heard nothing
Save the leaves the light winds stirred.

Then the moon and stars I questioned—
Would they make the future bright?
But they gave me back no answer,
Only twinkled down their light.
Then I bowed my head in sorrow,
When the wind came from the west,
Softly saying' "Let this secret
Sleep within the future's breast."

So I ask no more the question
What the coming years will bring,
Living in the sunny present,
I am happy—so I sing—
Sing when sunbeams fall around me,
Sing when clouds hang overhead;
Never seeking in the future
For the pathway I must tread.

PERISHED LOVE.

The sun that sinks into the main
Shall gild another morn,
The moon with pearly band again
The evening's brow adorn;
And stars, though lost in day, shall yet
Illume the heavenly plain—
But love, when once its life is set,
Shall never rise again.

The cuckoo far from winter flies,
But with the breath of spring,
How swift she speeds from southern skies—
Their blue upon her wing.
From waving boughs her song is trilled,
As sweet as e'er before;
But love, when once its voice is stilled,
Its echoes wake no more!

Rude hands may pluck the blossoms rare
That scent the air to.day;
New flowers as fragrant and as fair
Shall greet another May;
But love's rich glory and perfume
Withered, revives no more—
In vain your care—that tender bloom
No spring will e'er restore.

Miscellaneous.

THE POWER OF INFLUENCE.

I stood upon the deck of a steamboat, gliding gracefully over the waters; and as I looked in her wake, far as the eye could reach were two diverging lines of waves slowly receding, but still moving onward, and tending irresistibly toward the shore on either side. Such, thought I, is man, and such is the tide of life. To us the past may lie in the dim distance, and memory be scarcely able to distinguish even the outline of its shadowy forms; but the past is not really dead, though quite or well-nigh forgotten; it lives to day, and will live forever in the impressions that consciously or unconsciously, we have mad upon immortal souls. Every tone of our voice, every word that we have spoken, every look that we have given, every line of conduct that we have followed, is a wave of influence, more or less perceptible, which is continually re-producing itself in the character of those whom circumstances have brought within your reach.

This influence will be proportioned to the sphere in which we move, the nature of our calling, the superiority of our intellectual endowments and intellectual culture, and the intimacy of the relations which we sustain to others. But there is *in every man*, whether prominent or obscure, a fund of moral and spiritual power, which his daily life gives out as naturally and as constantly as a mirror reflects the light; and the seed which silently perhaps, but none the less surely, he is scattering in the soil of other hearts, is the germ of a new energy, which in its turn becomes the starting-point of another. Thus one gigantic mind may mould the sentiments of a generation, and by a law of transmission which God has established, impress itself profoundly for weal or for woe upon generations yet to come; just as the tremor of an earthquake will not only upheave mighty towers and throw down bastioned forts but start vibrations in the air that will compass the globe.

No sophistry of argument and no flattering plea of self-love will wrench us from the rigid grasp of this divine arrangement which makes us in a literal since our "brother's keeper.' The world of mind in its multiform relations is as inflexibly connected as all the parts of the material universe. The motion of any one body in space is no more dependent upon that of another, than the movement of our spiritual nature upon those of other kindred and related spirits. —And it is no more true that a suspension of the gravitating power of the sun would throw creation into confusion and chaos, than that a moral disorder in created spirits will propagate itself in other similar spirits, unless mercifully checked by the strong hand of God. This at least *seems* to be true, so far as we can gather from observation; the only difference in this respect between material and spiritual natures being, that in the former the laws of action and re-action are simple, more easily defined, and altogether independent of rational agency, while in the latter they are more complicated, less readily classified, and have respect to a being who is intellectual, moral, free, and responsible.

Paul has been in Heaven for nearly eighteen hundred years; but the tongue that startled the wise men of Athens still burns its way into numbers of living hearts, and the eloquence of his heroic example still animates and fires a goodly host of zealous preachers in many lands. Luther was but a single man; yet the voice which like a trumpet's sound rang out from his flaming lips, made the walls of the Vatician tremble, and infused a life into human thought and an energy into human action which not only "whitened the sea with commerce," and carried civilization into the howling wilderness, but have borne the Gospel into heathen cities and lifted up the Cross on heathen shores. Bunyan had only the education of a tinker; but as he lay so many weary months and years in Bedford jail, he was secretly carving out eternal happiness for thousands of perishing sinners, and preparing a book that will not only make him immortal wherever genius is admired, but what is far better, will stand as long as time for a guide to pilgrims on their way to "the celestial city."

To change the picture: Paine is consigned to an infamous memory by all who prize the Bible both as the revelation of God, and as the guardian of a nation's liberties, intelligence, and virtue; but who can count the hearts in which the poison of his scurrillous infidelity still does, and will continue to do, its work of death?

Voltaire died like other men; but the curses that he heaped upon the name of Jesus awaken like imprecations in other souls, and the writings that he left, even to this day, scatter their fire-brands wherever they are circulated. A rationalist like Baur may recant his sentiments as he goes into the presence of his heart-searching Judge; but a death-bed recantation will not pour a stream of evangelical truth into those German pulpits which he corrupted, when alive by the influence of his example, and his learning over the Theological students that sat under his instructions.

These, I know, are prominent and striking cases; and I select them because they are striking—just because they bring out in stronger light, and in bolder relief the principle I have been discussing, the influence that every man, to a greater or less degree, is exerting upon his fellows every day that he lives. Reader, pause, and reflect. My words are meant for you. They have weight if you will but feel it.

And remember that the power which now breathes out from you, in all its windings and ramifications, even to the end of time, will meet you at the judgment seat. Much of it is already beyond your control; but it is gathering up testimony for the last great day. Since man's everlasting state is fixed beyond repeal, as soon as he dies, some wonder why there shou'd be a general judgment. For this reason, perhaps, among others, (as has been suggested to me) that men *really* live after they are dead, and the measure of their deserts is not filled up until the consumation of all earthly things ends their influence over immortal minds. If the rewards of heaven, although they are all of grace, are in proportion to the actual good that is accomplished through human instrumentality, then Bunyan's great reward will not be complete until his Pilgrim's Progress has shed its light for the last time upon the sinner's darkened path, and guided the wanderer home. And if the torments of the lost are meeted out in strict proportion to the harm that they have done, Paine will not be ready for his fearful doom, till the archangel's trump announce the final catastrophe, and tell the universe that the power of evil shall disturb its harmony and peace no more forever.

How solemn, then, it is to live! Just to think, that every moment of our being is radiating an influence which once begun, moves on perpetually, no longer under our control! Just think, that as parents, and children, and neighbors, and friends, and members of the church, and ministers of the gospel—however obscure and unknown we may be—every pulsation of our heart is creating a power that either draws perishing sinners towards Jesus, or drives them towards hell! In a world like this, when all are naturally tending to destruction how criminal must be a life of thoughtless indifference, or reckless impiety!

Christian, be on your guard; watch and pray; live for Jesus; "let your light so shine before men, that they may see your *good works*, and glorify your Father which is in heaven."

Sinner, think, O! think of that awful tribunal before which you will soon be summoned; as you look upon its certain disclosures of all the guilt that you have contracted, not only on account of your own sins, but still more, it may be on account of the harm that you have either directly or indirectly done to others, tremble at the storm of wrath which is preparing for you. Forecast that dreadful day, and be wise. Go without delay to Jesus' blood and be washed at once, lest you die in your fearful guilt and there be none to deliver you then.—*Central Presbyterian.*

OLIVER CROMWELL.

On the 25th of April, 1599, was born a man who exercised a powerful influence upon the world's destiny. Cromwell, afterwards lord protector of England, is an illustrious example of the possibilities that lie within the scope of an earnest man. His social position was well described by himself when he said: "I was by birth a gentleman neither living in any considerable height, nor yet in obscurity." During his school days he was always champion of those rude English sports which characterized that iron age; and if report doth not belie him, he by no means confined himself to the innocent pastimes of youth, but excelled in robbing orchards, and similar pastimes of juvenile marauders. When a young man, and a law student, he reveled in the excesses of the day, giving little indication of the religious zeal that afterwards sealed the fountains of human kindness, and made him lord protector of all England. After his marriage he soon became a zealous Puritan, and made everything bend to the rigor of his chosen principles. There is something grand about the stern old warrior—bigot that he was. That unswerving purpose that fixed its cold keen eye upon an object, and pursued it through misfortune, and almost death itself until it was attained, must command admiration. Whatever may be the decision of posterity upon Cromwell's character, sincerity must be accorded him, and the virtue of sacrificing everything to the edicts of a stern judgment, however bigoted it may have been. He died September 3d, 1658.

TRIMMINGS.

Nature, like art seems to require a border in order to be finished. The dress maker hems and ruffles; the carpenter has his beads and pilasters; the painter never rests till his piece is framed. If we should say nature loves bordering, as it used to be said she abhorred a vacuum, we might state the whole truth. An uninterrupted plan a continuity of similar surface, vast monotonous, silent is intolerable. So a column must have its cap; and a house its cornice; so along the highway spring innumerable flowers, and on its margin the forest is lavish of its foliage; so the sea is terminated by the sky and we look at the sky through vistas of embankment and woofy cloud.—Were you ever in a fine grove of a bright moonlight night? How different from standing upon a mountain at such a time! We recommend to any one on an eminence to go back from the brink thereof and stand in the forest and look out through the breaks and crevices. A moss rose is an instance in point, beautiful because it is bordered; it is a landscape seen through trees. So a view through half raised window curtains, and distant scenery through a long spite of rooms so are light on foregrounds and shadows on backgrounds, in all pictures.—*Sylvester.*

REPORT ON IRON AND STEEL.

The United States revenue commission have laid before the Secretary of the Treasury a report in regard to iron and steel, comparing the resources of this country with that of Europe, Asia and Africa, from which it is inferred that in 1830 the United States became the largest consumer, and so continues to this time.

The commission is of the opinion that the production of iron in the United States during the last twenty-five years, the development of vast deposits of iron minerals and of fuel, demonstrate the capacity of the country to manufacture the whole quantity required for its progress in other manufactures, for the production of machinery and all other instruments of industry, and the continuous enlargement of its productive powers.

Our natural advantages for the production of iron and steel, and other great instruments of production, are not surpassed in the world. Our progress shows that we have learned to avail ourselves of these advantages. Ultimately, under a wise domestic policy, we shall become the largest producers of iron, and perhaps the largest exporters, as many of our mines are near the seaboard, and can furnish large quantities more promptly than any country except Great Britain, and better and more varied qualities than any country.

It must be long, however, before it can be our interest to send iron from our shores. The race for national power and wealth will be indicated not so much by our advance in the production of iron as by its consumption. Our industry can never grow to its full height but by that profusion of machines and implements of production and facilities for transportation which iron alone can furnish.

England now employs iron to the extent of 160 pounds per head of population, and exports considerably more than she consumes. We manufacture 1,500,000 and import about 300,000 tons. Our consumption does not yet exceed 120 pounds per head. But, considering the intelligence of our population, its activity, its ingenuity, its proclivities to the employment of iron, and the very superior quality of our iron, we may reasonably expect to reach a consumption of 160 pounds per head by the time our population numbers forty millions, making the whole product then equal to 3,200,000 tons.

It is very well known that the State of Pennsylvania could by no means of her own import yearly 50,000 tons of iron; but her mines, labor, food and capital can now furnish nearly 500,000 tons, worth over thirty millions of dollars, and can now, by the further aid of machinery, carry the value of this iron to sixty or eighty millions. Thus the people of Pennsylvania can by this medium exchange her minerals, labor and food for the labor and food and other raw materials of other parts of the country.

In regard to the manufacture of steel, the commission represents that no one who is well informed has a doubt that our country has nearly emancipated itself from such dependence, and is secure of a full supply of the best qualities of steel in peace and war, and for all the demands and exigencies of industry. It is fully demonstrated that the requisite qualities of iron are found within our boundaries, that the requisite skill and knowledge is now attained, and that the requisite confidence in American cast-steel and common steel is now established.

It has been tried throughout all the manufacturing States by the most skilful manipulators of steel in fine cutlery, edge-tools, in both heavy and delicate machinery, and the evidence of its success is complete and irrefutable. Testimony on that subject has been submitted with this report, which cannot fail to carry conviction to all friends of domestic labor, and to satisfy them that American perseverance and ingenuity has triumphed in the production of the highest quality of cast-steel—an object vitally important to the progress of national industry.

HUGH MILLER.

It was not as a geologist; it was not as a logician: it was not as a literary composer, that Hugh Miller arrived principally at distinction. The deepest vein in his nature was his Christianity, and it was as a Christian that his loftiest aspiration displayed itself. To have told Hugh Miller that he had yielded a hair's breadth of the defences of Bible Christianity would have been to tell him that he had shed extinguishing drops on the altar fire which warmed and lit the inmost shrine of his own existence. "It is done," he said, referring to the *Testimony of the Rocks*, on the last day of his life. "It is done," He spoke the words not in vain exultation, but in the serene and noble satisfaction of one whose work was finished, and who saw in that a reward greater than any which man could bestow. And what was the work which he believed he had completed? He believed he had exhibited more plainly than had been done before, the harmony between the word and works of God; and it is our solemn conviction, that excluding the express historical evidence of the New Testament facts, no argument for the inspiration of Scripture is more express, distinct, or irresistible, than that to which the *Testimony of the Rocks*, to say the least points the way. It is an argument, which may be said, with hardly any figure of speech, to convert faith into sight. Already it appears to us, to be sufficient to convince any reasonable man we say not of the existence of a God, but of the positive, supernatural inspiration of Scripture, and were it perfectly elaborated, as we believe it will be, we maintain, might be fairly pleaded as literally and demonstrably equal to the rising of one from the dead. The Christian apologist is already able by Hugh Miller's theory to propose to the infidel this dilemma: Either a wandering tribe of the Arabian desert was acquainted three thousand years ago, with the most recent revelations of science, or the first chapter of Genesis was written by the inspiration of the Almighty. Not the slightest intimation exists that Moses scientifically understood what he was made the instrument of revealing, and it is certain that no succeeding generation till the present, could scientifically explain his writings. The proposition on which Hugh Miller's theory radically rests, is this: certain facts and sequences revealed in the rocks have a correspondence with certain facts and sequences revealed in the first chapter of Genesis, a correspondence so clear and so precise that it cannot possibly be accounted for, except on the grounds of supernatural revelation, but in the wisdom of God it was uncomprehended for many generations, that it is written in characters of perfect definiteness, but in characters belonging to an unknown tongue and that only, when, at length, the light of science is flashed upon the inscription, only when the lost language is studied and known, is its meaning plain and unmistakable.—*Peter Bayne.*

A LADY visiting a girl's school, asked one of the children, "What are you making my little mistress, is it a chemise?" "No ma'm," replied the girl bashfully, "it's a [illegible]"

THE AMERICAN FLAG.

An interesting history of the American Flag has been given in connection with an essay upon the Origin and Use of Seals by Albert Wadhams, Esq., lately published.

Previously to the battle of Bunker Hill the colonists used a flag combining the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew. The battle of Bunker Hill was fought under a red flag bearing the motto "Come if you dare."

The first regular army flag of the Revolution was a red flag with the mottoes "Qui transulit sustinet" and "An appeal to heaven."—one motto on each side.

This Flag was carried until the first of January, 1776, when the Union Flag was first unfurled by General Washington over the American camp, at Cambridge, composed of thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, symbolizing the thirteen revolted colonies. In the upper corner, on a blue field, the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew were blended, as they are in the British Union Jack. The idea of the stripes was derived from the crest of the Washington family. Dr. Franklin, Mr. Lynch, and Mr. Harrison devised this flag, which was called in camp and elsewhere, "the Great Union Flag." In June, 1777, the stars were substituted by law, for the British crosses on the field of blue, and the common name "the Stars and Stripes" became general. By three acts of Congress the Flag has reached its present permanent character.

The first has been already noticed; the second enacted that the flag should be formed of fifteen stripes, alternate red and white, and fifteen white stars in a blue field. This act was passed in 1794. The third enactment made in April, 1818, established the present Flag. It discarded the two stripes which had been added to recognize the admission of Vermont and Kentucky into the Union. The Stars and Stripes were first unfurled in October, 1777, at the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne, the law establishing the Flag not having been promulgated till the September previously.

The stars represent the constellation of States, the idea having been taken from the Constellation Lyra which signifies harmonious action. The blue field was taken from the Covenanter's banner, in Scotland, and was significant of the league and covenant of the United Colonies against oppression. The stars were arranged in a circle, the symbol of eternity, and signified the perpetuity of the Union. The stripes showed the original number of the United Colonies, and, joined with the stars, the subordination to, and dependence upon the Union, as well as equalty among themselves. The red color denoted daring, the white purity, and the blue harmony. In the Revolution, the Flag had thirteen stars, in the war of 1812, fifteen, that flag which was planted in the national palace of Mexico had thirty stars, and the one on the capitol at Richmond, after its occupation by Grant's army counted thirty-six stars upon its field of blue.

Every true American views this ensign of his country with gratitude and pride, regarding it as a memorial of the patriotism of the founders and preservers of the nation, and the symbol of unity, equality, and perpetuity of the great brotherhood of States in this fair land. That it may exist, honored at home and abroad, the banner of a great, glorious, and good nation, while time endures, is the heartfelt wish of every patriot, as he beholds its waving folds in the free air and sunlight of his native or adopted land.

Long may it waive. Let it be the aim and purpose of parents in the North and the South, in the East and the West, to teach their children to honor, defend and love that glorious flag: to count him an enemy to his country who speaks lightly of the Stars and Stripes; and to cherish it as the symbol of national honor and power, the Flag of every true-hearted American in the redeemed and indivisible Union.

HOW AMERICAN VELVET IS MADE.

The machinery for the manufacture of American velvet, was introduced into this country by the inventor, Mr. Holt, of Cheshire, England, and its superiority in the matter of rapidity is said to be as great as that of the modern railroads over the old stage coach system. The method is as follows: Grooved brass rods or wires were placed under the web which forms the pile, secured by threads woven into the warp. The weaver cuts the threads by means of a knife, held in the hand, the blade of which slides along the groove, dividing the pile into two rows of threads, thus giving a nap or pile of the depth of the rod inserted. The manufacture, according to the patented method, is accomplished by weaving two warps or foundations, with a middle warp alternately rising into the upper and lower, being secured by two shuttles moving at once. The knife moves horizontally, in the same direction as the shuttles, and the two warps and the pile between are divided, and the naps are cut into equal lengths. Two piled fabrics—the exact counterpart of each other—are thus made at one time. The shuttles and knives are all impelled by the ordinary motions of the power loom. The statement that 110 picks or threads are made in a minute (or nearly two every second) will give some idea of the rapidity of the manufacture. A man with the patented machine can make from fifty to sixty yards per week, while eight or ten yards would be a good week's work for the same person should he make use of the ordinary hand-loom. The saving of labor by this process over the wire-weaving method is estimated at from fifty to seventy per cent., while the fabrics are equal and in some respects superior, to those of foreign make. The looms are adapted to the manufacture of piled fabrics, such as silk plush, since an article of this nature for gentlemen's caps has become very popular for a substitute for fur. Tartan, or clan velvets are also made.

THE ART OF BEING POLITE.—First and foremost, don't try to be polite! It will spoil all! If you keep overwhelming your guests with ostentatious entreaties to make themselves at home, they will very soon begin to wish they were there. Let them find out that you are happy to see them by your actions rather than words. Always remember let bashful people alone at first. It is the only way to set them at ease. Trying to draw them out has sometimes the contrary effect of driving them out—of the house! Leading the conversation is a dangerous experiment. Better follow in its wake, and if you want to endear yourself to talkers, learn to listen well. Never make a fuss about anything—never talk about yourself—and always preserve your composure, no matter what solecisms or blunders others may commit. Remember that it is a very foolish proceeding to lament that you cannot offer to your guest a better house, or furniture, or viands. It is fair to presume that the visit is to you and not to these surroundings. Give people a pleasant impression of themselves, and they will be pretty sure to go away with a pleasant impression of your qualities. On just such slender wheels as these the whole fabric of society turns; it is your business, then, to keep them in revolving order.

PERSONALITIES IN CONGRESS

Theodore Tilton writes to the *Independent*: The oldest and youngest Representative is the one and the same person, and his name is Thaddeus Stevens—a unique, unqualified and titanic old man, whose only intellectual betrayal of advanced age is a lack of that steel spring of hopefulness which is made of the fibre of young heroes.

Governor Boutwell, of Massachusetts, is an admirable specimen of a legislator—a man whose perpetual employment ought to be the public business.

Roscoe Conkling, of New York, is strong positive and critical and in many respects, reminds one of Henry Winter Davis, whose grave quenched one of the nobles spirits of these times.

Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, is the most frequent orator of the House.

Shellabarger and Bingham, both of Ohio, are among the finest minds in Congress. Perhaps a greater number of distinguished men, whether in judicial, legislative or military life hail from Ohio than from any other State in the Union.

McKee, of Kentucky, is the crown jewel of his delegation. But none of the members from the Southern States have distinguished themselves on the floor of the House during this session. High and central over the debates sits a mild mannered gentleman, after whom three hundred babes (none of his own) have been named by admiring mothers in the South Bend District of Indiana. O, urbanity, thy name is Colfax!

A WORD FOR WIVES.

"Little wives! if ever a half-suppressed sigh finds place with you, or a half-unloving word escapes you to the husband whom you love, let your heart go back to some tender word in those first love-days; remember how you loved him then, how tenderly he wooed you, how timidly you responded; and if you can feel that *you* have not grown unworthy, trust him for the same fond love now. If you *do* feel that through many cares and trial's of life you have become less loveable and attractive than you then were, turn—by all that you love on earth, or hope for in heaven—turn back, and *be* the pattern of loveliness that won him; be the 'dear one' your attractions made you then. Be the gentle, loving, winning maiden still; and doubt not, the lover you admired will live forever in your husband. Nestle by his side, cling to his love, and let his confidence in you never fail; and my word for it, the husband will be dearer than the lover ever was. Above all things, do not forget the love he gave you first. Do not seek to 'emancipate' yourself—do not strive to unsex yourself, and become a Lucy Stone, or a Rev. Miss Brown; but love the higher honor ordained by our Savior of old—that of a loving wife. A happy wife, a blessed mother, can have no higher station, needs no greater honor."

WHISKERS AND KISSES.—The editress of the *Lancaster Literary Gazette* says she would as soon nestle her nose in a rat's nest of swingle-tow as allow a man with whiskers to kiss her. We (Petersburg *Gazette*) don't believe a word of it. The objections which some ladies present to have to whiskers all arise from envy. They don't have any. They would if they could; but the fact is, the continual motion of the lower jaw is fatal to their growth. The ladies—God bless them!—adopt our fashions as far as they can. Look at the depredations they have committed on our wardrobes the last few years. They have appropriated our shirt-bosoms, gold studs and all. They have encircled their soft bewitching necks in our standing collars and cravats, driving us to flatties and turn-downs. Their innocent little hearts have been palpitating in the inside of our waistcoats, instead of thumping against the outside as naturally intended. They have thrust their pretty feet and ankles through our unmentionables, unthinkaboutables, and they are skipping along the streets in our high-heeled boots. Do you hear, gentlemen—we say boots!

THE PRESENT.—Some people are always wishing themselves somewhere but where they are, or thinking of something else than what they are doing, or of somebody else than to whom they are speaking. This is the way to enjoy nothing well, and to please nobody. It is better to be interested with the present. A principal cause of this indifference is the adaption of other people's tastes to the cultivation of our own, the pursuit after that for which we are not fitted, and to which, consequently, we are not in reality inclined. This folly pervades more or less all classes, and arises from the error of building our enjoyment on the false foundation of the world's opinion, instead of being, with due regard to others, each our own world.

MODESTY.—When sincere and unaffected, modesty conveys a graceful tribute of deference and respect to the merits of others which charms the eye and wins the heart even of the bold and proud. True modesty is true humility put into practice. We find that modesty is not the virtue of persons who are unreflecting and who are easily driven hither and thither by the untutored instincts and hasty impulses of their nature. On the contrary, the man of solid merit and ripe thought is much more likely to be modest and retiring than the man of trifling pursuits, of imperfect education, and unmistakable mediocrity. This does not happen because the great man is ignonant of his great powers, or the good of his good qualities.

ARTIFICIAL WANTS.—Bulwer says that poverty is only an idea in nine cases out of ten. Some men with ten thousand dollars a year suffer more for want of means than others with three hundred. The reason is the richer man has artificial wants.—His income is ten thousand, and he suffers enough from being dunned for unpaid debts to kill a sensitive man. A man who earns a dollar a day and does not run in debt, is the happier of the two. Very few people who have been rich will believe this, but it is as true as God's word.—There are thousands with princely incomes who never know a moment of peace, because they live above their means There is really more happiness among the working people than among those who are called rich.

A SHORT time since, the inhabitants of a country town were filled with conjectures at the following sign, painted in large capitals on the front of a house recently fitted up and repaired:

"Mrs. Brown dealer in all sorts of Ladies'

All was consternation. Inquiry was instantly set on foot as to whom Mrs. Brown might be. But not one could tell. Great anxiety prevailed as to the proclamation of the new establishment, and for two whole days all was surmise and confusion. On the third morning, behold! the mystery was unravelled. The house-painter, who had, it seems, been suddenly attacked with a fit of sickness, returned to finish his work, and concluded by adding,

"And Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel."

"A PLACE IN THE COUNTRY."

A gentleman of this city, says a Boston paper, who had determined to retire from the cares of business and indulge himself in the mania for amateur farming, had a very attractive estate—on paper—presented to his notice by a broker. There was the usual "substantial dwelling-house, large barn and outbuildings, unfailing spring of water, thrifty fruit trees, rich pasture and arable lands," &c., situated, of course, "in the immediate vicinity of school houses, churches, and all the advantages of civilization." The merchant was charmed with the description, and was on the point of purchasing, when he happened to meet an old farmer acquaintance, who, he suddenly remembered, lived in the neighborhood of his contemplated investment. After the usual inquiries on the merchant's part in regard to weather, prospect of crops, &c., and on the farmer's as to the proper method of disposing of the "coopoons on some government bonds, the farmer asked:

"Do you know G——'s place up your way?"

"Know it! Yaas, guess I do; lives 'thin two miles o' my place. Dreffle shiftless critter tho'; hadn't got much of anything on his farm except a heavy mortgage. Goin' to sell him out putty soon, I guess."

"Indeed," said the merchant, thoughtfully; "mismanaged I suppose—don't attend to his business. Splendid piece of land, though, is it not."

"Waal, might be for some purposes; our s'lectmen did think of buying it once for a cemetery, but the sile was so orful poor and sandy that nothing ever came up that was planted in it, and they were afraid the'e'd never be any resurrection there!"

STREWING FLOWERS OVER UNION GRAVES FORBIDDEN.—The special correspondent of the Cincinnata *Gazette*, writing from Georgia, says:

"The white people at Augusta, as well as other points South, having recently made great parade in decorating the graves of the rebel dead with flowers, while the graves of Union soldiers were passed coldly by, the colored people of Augusta determined yesterday to repair the omission. Accordingly they assembled at one of their school-houses near the cemetery with flowers, wreaths and banners. Their teachers, white and black, accompanied them, and in peaceful procession they marched to deposit their offerings upon the graves of the nation's dead. A more touching spectacle and one which will appeal more forcibly to every human heart, was seldom seen, but incredible to tell, the procession was met at the gates of the cemetery by the Mayor of the city and a strong force of police, and despite remonstrances of Captain Bryant, the entreaties of the teachers and tears of the poor negroes, was sternly refused admission."

VERY much against his will, Dr. Chapman was made a vestryman in his parish church, and one of his duties was to pass the plate for the contributions at the morning service. He presented it with great politeness and becoming gravity to the gentleman at the head of the pew nearest the chancel, who was not disposed to contribute. The faithful collector, nothing daunted, held the plate before [illegible] as if he would urge him to think the matter over and give *something*, a little something, and refused to go on till he had seen his silver on the plate. In this way he proceeded down the aisle, victimizing every man till he came to the pew nearest the door, where sat an aged colored waman. To his surprise she laid down a piece of gold. "Dear me?" said the astonished Doctor, "you must be a *Guinea* nigger." They never troubled the Doctor to go around with the plate after that.

OLD AND NEW.—"What do the Arabs of the desert live on, pa?" asked a rougish girl of her father. "Fudge, Nelly, that's an old conundrum. They live on the *sand which is* (sandwiches) there. "Yes; but, pa, how do they get 'em?" "Well, really, Nelly, you have me there. I give it up."

"Why, pa, you know that the 'sons of *Ham* are *bred and mustered* in the wilderness?" Come, come, my daughter, that is too killing; don't say another word." Oh, yes, do tell me what they eat on their sandwiches." "Eat on 'em, why, why, what do they eat on 'em?" "Butter, to be sure."

"Butter! How do they get butter?"

"Why, you know, pa, that when Lot's wife was turned into a pillar of salt, 'all the family *but her* ran into the wilderness."

THE contract for the erection of the Soldiers' National Monument, on the Gettysburg battle-field, has been awarded to James G. Batterson, of Hartford, Conn., for the sum of $47,500. The main shaft will be built of white granite, and the statuary will be made of Italian weather marble. The statuary will be modeled in Rome by the most celebrated American artists. The time given for the completion of the work is July 1st, 1868. It is thought that this monument, when finished, will surpass in architectural beauty any other monument in the world.

A LADY, modestly attired, was on her way to New York, on board one of the Hudson river night boats. She sat quietly reading in the ladies' cabin, when a flashily dressed dame, mistaking her for a servant, rather rudely accosted her with, "Do you know this cabin is for ladies?" "Certain

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MAY 18, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR,
GEN. JOHN W. GEARY.

CONSERVATISM.

The term, conservatism, so much in vogue, of late years, in political discussions, deserves a closer examination into its true significance, than it usually receives at the hands of the public. Conservatism, as defined by Webster, means the desire and effort to preserve what is established, and prevent innovation or change, in other words to stand still. This definition applied to political philosophy, is a contradiction in terms, as demonstrated by all history whether ancient or modern; though it often has been, and still is, used as a convenient cloak beneath which to shelter the various forms of opposition to progress, whether physical, social, intellectual, moral or political. The same cry of Conservatism, whether to oppose the introduction of labor-saving machinery or the promulgation of moral truths, whether to deny the existence of demonstrated scientific facts or the political truths of all recorded history, has ever served to rally under its banner all the enemies of progress. At first thought man is apt to be captivated by the delusive idea of preserving things as they are, without stopping to consider its impracticability. Yet the moment he begins to think, he finds that of all unsatisfactory things, the most unsatisfactory to the human mind is the idea of remaining *in statu quo*. From earliest childhood, until the physical and mental powers begin to decay, hope for a future, surpassing the present, inconvenience, comfort and pleasure, is the mainspring of man's activity and enterprise, and it is only in his dotage that man, in actual life, ever wishes for the stagnation that simply preserves without improving. Nature herself abhors Conservatism, and in the beasts of the field, the birds of the air, in the gigantic monarch of the forest and the tiny blade of grass the same universal law prevails, that wherever there is life there is progress and the point at which progress ceases, marks the beginning of decay. Conservatism or standing still is the great distinguishing feature, not of life, but of death. In exploring the realms of illimitable space we find the same universal law prevailing; our own earth revolves on its axis and moves swiftly and constantly forward in its allotted sphere, and to cease its movements, to stand still, even for a single instant, would bring chaos once more upon all the fair face of Nature's handiwork; the sun, moon and stars obey the same inexorable law and standing still to them also would be inevitable destruction. Physically man is subject to the same law, from infancy to manhood and middle age he advances ever changing, ever progressing, and the moment he ceases to improve marks the point at which decline and decay commence, and Conservatism only comes when death has ended his career. So in the political world. The records of all history show that no nation ever has continued to exist any length of time (China and Japan excepted) after it ceased to progress. As in the natural and material world, so in the political, progress and change are the conditions of life, and the moment the point of Conservatism, or standing still, is reached, that instant, decay begins and death soon follows. What is the historal record of Conservatism? It has ever striven to stop the onward march of moral, intellectual and political progress, not by argumen and sound reasoning, but by appeals to prejudice and brute force. Its collisions with the spirit of progress have always been marked with persecution and bloodshed and wherever it has succeeded, death, moral, intellectual or political has invariably ensued. Conservatism in science imprisoned Gallileo and Capernicus and endeavored to hiss down with derisive scorn the discoveries of Newton and Day, Watt and Fulton. Conservatism in Religion burned Huss at the stake, massacred the French Protestants on the eve of St. Bartholomew, and persecuted Luther and Zwinglins, Calvin and Melanchton, Wesley and Wickliffe. Conservatism in politics has ever marked the decline of nations and the death of Empires and dynasties. Conservatism to-day, in Europe attempts the life of the Czar of Russia because he lets the oppressed go free, causes stagnation to brood over Turkey and parts of Italy. Keeps France subject to a grinding tyranny, and by its endeavors to suppress the natural aspirations of the human mind keeps all Europe in a continual turmoil, while in England it denies suffrage and equal representation to men, alone because they are poor. Conservatism in the United States would hang slavery as a mill stone about the neck of the nation to drag it to destruction; would abolish free schools, free speech and a free press, would thwart every effort toward the material, intellectual and moral advancement of the nation, would sap the foundations of our free institutions by clinging obstinately to every relic of barbarism or concomitant of Imperial or Monarchical governments, would restrain the progressive spirit of the age by the holding up for idolatrous veneration and demanding the preservation of the old, the effete and obsolete laws, forms and institutions of the dead past, would ever copy the things of the past disregarding the necessities of the present, as well as, the demands of the future, opposes every measure of moral, social or political reform and last and worst of all, to-day, essays to place the very rebels and traitors, who madly attempted to destroy the nation, their hands yet reeking with the blood of our martyrs, as rulers and lords over the true and loyal men, at the expense of whose blood and treasure our national life and liberty have been preserved. Such is, ever has been, and ever will be Conservatism, a synonym for physical, moral, social, intellectual and political death.

A shipmaster, after a great deal of experience, and taking the result of the experience of a large number of others, declares that with the following simple prescription he no longer deems the cholera an unmanageable disease: "A tablespoonful of salt, ditto red pepper, and a half pint hot water." It has the advantage that it will not kill if it don't cure.

The Raleigh, N. C, *Progress* says that "if the people of the South would but throw politics to the dogs and go to work to regain that prosperity which they lost by the folly of secession their land would soon blossom again as the rose."

The New York *Times* says it hears it intimated in trade circles that arrangements are in progress for the early importation of French flour into that market; owing to the advanced prices of prime Western flour. The duty is twenty per cent *ad valorem* on the foreign value, in gold and even on the present exchange the adventure is said to be a fair one. It would certainly present a singular course of trade for this grain growing country.

It is projected in California to supply San Francisco and a dozen interior towns with water from Lake Tahoe, which lies in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and is by fifteen hundred feet the highest body of water ever navigated by a steamboat. The length of the aqueduct, if it is extended to San Francisco, will be two hundred miles.

Three hundred and forty five men are still employed at the Watertown Arsenal in the manufacture of heavy iron gun carriages for the forts of our extensive seacoast the orders for which still continue unabated. The pay roll at this establishment last month reached $22,000, a material reduction from the amount during the years of the rebellion.

Ireland will presently be depopulated if emigration continues at its present rate. The last number of the Cork *Reporter* states that hundreds of emigrants are scattered through the town awaiting the arrival of the next trans-atlantic steamer. These people, says the *Reporter*, have come from Limerick, Clare, Kerry, and some from Tipperary, and are without exception, "a well dressed well looking, healthy, interesting body."

The oldest church now existing in this country is situated near Smithfield, Isle of Wight county, Va. It was built in the reign of Charles I., between the years 1630 and 1635. The brick and lime were imported from England. The timber is English oak, and was framed in England. The structure is of brick, erected in the most substantial manner. The mortar has become so hardened that it will strike fire in collision with steel.

The cellar population of New York is estimated at 16,000 souls; those in tenement houses at 493,000. In Boston, in the Fourth Ward, there are 50,000 souls, with a grogshop forevery two families.

The European and North American Railway, when completed, will furnish an uninterrupted line of travel east from Boston to the extent of over seven hundred miles. At present two hundred and fifty miles of this road is in running order. Massachusetts is asked to build fifty miles of the balance; but she obstinately refuses.

THE MEMPHIS MASSACRE.

Sickening Account of the inhumanities Practised upon the Colored People by the Ruffian Mob.—The Affair Entirely a Crusade of the Rebels Against a Loyal Population.

WASHINGTON, May 9.

Judge Kelley received this morning the following letters from his correspondents at Memphis. I do not give their names lest they might fall victims to the mercy of the wretches whose atrocities they describe and condemn:

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 4, 1866.

Hon. W. D. Kelley:

I am thus far on my way to Texas, and stopped here to see a sister who has been engaged in teaching negro children.

I have been here during the late riots, and am struck *indignation dumb*. Such outrageous, fiendish barbarity was never perpetrated in any civilized age.

I have spent five days here (go to New Orleans to day), during which time I have been an eye witness to such sights as should cause the age in which we live to blush. Negro men have been shot down in cold blood on the streets; barbers at their chairs and in their own shops; draymen on their drays, while attempting to earn an honest living; hotel waiters, while in the discharge of their duties; hackmen, while driving female teachers of negro children to their schools; laborers, while handling cotton on the wharves, &c. All the negro school houses, and all the negro churches and many of the houses of the negroes, have been burned, this too under the immediate auspices of the city police and the Mayor—in fact most of these outrages were committed by the police themselves—*all Irish and all rebels, and mostly drunk*. This is not the half—I have no heart to recount the outrages I have *seen*. The most prominent citizens stand on the streets and see negroes hunted down and shot, and *laugh* at it as a good joke. Attempts have been made to fire every Government building, and fire has been set to many of the abodes and business places of Union people.

There is no doubt but that there is a *secret* organization sworn to purge the city of all Northern men who are not *rebels*, all negro teachers, all Yankee enterprise, and return the city "to the good old days of Southern rule and chivalry."

Night before last they did all the burning; last night they were to have killed all the teachers; but by the "treachery" of one of their own party, who appears to have had a little humanity, the teachers were notified and all left in the evening boat for Cairo. I sent my own sister home, because I was actually *fearful of her life*, although I think you will give me credit for not being very scarey or much afraid of *armed rebels*. Something must be done in the South, and Congress must do it. The Executive won't the people can't, and Congress must.

From another correspondent:

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May, 5, 1866.

Hon. W. D Kelley, Washington, D. C.:

Sir:—Yesterday I took the liberty of telegraphing you a brief statement of some of the atrocities perpetrated by the mob of Irish people and Irish police on the colored people of this city. Of course a dispatch can give but a meagre account, and not having command of time to write you much in detail, I enclose you extracts from the *Daily Post* of yesterday and to day; and I may say, while the *Post's* account differs from that of other city papers, it does not come up to the occasion. All other papers in the city use every endeavor to hide, twist and pervert the facts, and do not publish a tithe of what they know to be true.

So far from being exaggerated is the account given by the *Post*, that it does not represent twenty per cent of the truth. When the matter is investigated and the truth developed, it will show I believe, that fully one hundred colered people have been murdered.

When the miscreants had fired Collins' chapel (a large frame church, corner of Washington and Orleans street, which would now cost fully $10,000 to rebuild), they stood around the fire which lighted the midnight sky and made the night hideous with their hellish cheers for "Andy Johnson, and a "white man's government!" And the supporters of the President, aside from being midnight burners of churches and schoolhouses, robbed women and children and men—sparing none on account of age, sex, physical disabilities, or innocence of crime—even burning women and children alive.

The Board of Aldermen had their usual meetings last night. Their proceedings show no reference to the riot. No rewards have been offered for the apprehension of the murderous assassins, thieves and house burners. Why? Because it is well known that these crimes were committed by a *posse com.*, called into existence by a drunken Irish Mayor, under presence of quelling a "negro riot," when no such riot existed. I have no time to write you more at present.

This writer is a citizen of known ability and integrity, and has lived eleven years in West Tennessee.

Congressional Representation Under the Proposed Amendment.

In the accompanying table we present the effect of the Proposed Amendment to the Constitution upon the Congressional representation of the slave States. A new census would probably somewhat modify these figures. The loss of life in the late war is not introduced because the amount is unknown; nor is the migration of the black race, consequent upon freedom. But we believe the result will be substantially as we state it below.

The first column gives the Population of the Slave States in 1860, taken from the United States Census; the second column the voters in 1860, taken from the *Tribune Almanac*; the third column presents the number of Male Citizens of Color above the age of 21; the fourth column, the present number of Members the State is entitled to, and the last the number to which she will be entitled when the proposed law shall have been carried into effect. By this plan the Slave Power will lose 25 votes.

	Population in 1860.	Voters in 1860.	M citizens of color above 21	Present No of Repre's.	No. under Con. Am'd
Alabama.					
White...	529,121	56,357	.....	7	4
Colored.	435,080	——	46,049	1	1
Arkansas.					
White...	324,335	54,053	.....	2	2
Colored.	111,115	.....	18,539	..	..
Delaware.					
White...	110,418	16,039	.....	1	1
Colored.	1,798	.....	262	..	..
Florida.					
White...	78,679	14,347	.....	1	1
Colored.	61,745	.....	11,183	..	..
Georgia.					
White...	595,088	106,365	.....	7	4
Colored.	462,198	.....	82,306	..	..
Louisiana.					
White...	376,276	50,510	.....	4	2
Colored.	331,726	.....	44,016	..	..
Maryland.					
White...	599,860	52,502	.....	5	4
Colored.	87,189	.....	13,339	..	..
Mississippi.					
White...	354,674	69,120	.....	5	2
Colored.	436,631	.....	84,983	..	..
Missouri.					
White..	1,067,081	165,518	.....	9	8
Colored.	114,931	.....	17,783	..	..
North Carolina.					
White...	661,568	96,230	.....	8	5
Colored.	331,059	.....	48,072	..	..
South Carolina.					
White...	301,302	44,000	.....	6	2
Colored.	492,406	.....	58,764	..	..
Tennessee.					
White...	834,082	145,333	.....	8	6
Colored.	275,719	.....	47,810	..	..
Texas.					
White...	421,649	62,986	.....	..	..
Colored.	182,566	.....	26,802	4	8
Virginia.					
White...	739,479	167,723	.....	8	6
Colored.	472,364	.....	106,663	..	..
Total.....				75	50

*Estimated. *New York Tribune.*

Our Battle Flags.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.

The general committee representing the military divisions of Pennsylvania, appointed to make arrangements for the presentation of the battle-flags to the Governor, on the 4th of July, in Independence Square, assembled in the Select Council chamber at noon on Saturday. Gen. Harry White, chairman of the committee, took the chair.

A committee was appointed to wait on Governor Curtin and Mayor McMichael, to invite them to assist in the ceremonies. General White was, on motion, chosen permanent President. Speeches were made by the Governor, Mayor, General White, and others. The following programme was adopted:

First. On the second of July, that the flags which will have been deposited in Harrisburg, should be brought to Philadelphia by a guard of honor, composed of the surviving color-bearers and color-guards of all the regiments of the State.

Second. The flags, when brought to Philadelphia, shall be deposited in some appropriate hall until the time of the presentation.

Third. A military escort, with appropriate music, will be provided to proceed with the flags and their guards of honor to Independence Square.

Fourth. A proper person to be selected to present formally the flags to the Governor on their arrival at Independence Square.

Fifth. Suitable music, vocal and instrumental, after the ceremonies of the reception of the flags.

Sixth. Thanks to Almighty God for victory and return of peace.

Seventh. Proper music.

Eighth. After the arrival of the flags in Independence Square a governor's salute, and after the ending of the ceremonies of reception a national salute shall be fired, to which end a battery shall be stationed in Washington Square.

Ninth. At the conclusion of the ceremony the flags shall be escorted to the hall from whence they were brought, where they will be kept until returned to Harrisburg and deposited in the archives of the Commonwealth.

It was unanimously resolved that Major General Meade be requested to present the flags.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Geary Legion, composed of soldiers and sailors, was held Saturday evening at the county court house.

The Constitutional Amendment reported from the Joint Committee of Fifteen, to form the basis of a system to the restoration of the revolted States to representation in Congress and thus to a complete National Reconstruction, yesterday passed the House by Yeas 128; Nays 37—far more than two thirds in the affirmative. Every Member elected by the Republican Union party voted Yea, including even Mr. Raymond, whose journal has been so hard on the Committee and the Report that we supposed he would certainly vote No. The Kentucky half breeds of course voted with their fellow supporters of McClellan in 1864. Messrs, McKee and Randall of Kentucky voted with the Republicans—Yea. Latham and Whaley of West Virginia voted with the Copperheads, and probably mean to go with them hereafter.

The amendment now goes to the Senate, and we trust will there be carried by more than the requisite two to one. It is not what we would have; but we believe in taking the best we can get as the true way to get more thereafter. The proposition may be amended here as it would have been in the House but for Democratic opposition.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

That *quasi* patriot, John Mitchell, writes to Jeff. Davis' organ, the New York *Daily News*: "I can see no escape from an European war and if it breaks out it will be tremendous. It is probable, too, that America would profit by it, both in commerce and population."

The State Department has received advices that the cattle plague is rapidly on the decrease in England, and that there is no cholera in that country.

It is reported that nearly the entire peninsula of Lower California has been ceded to certain leading American capitalists for colonization purposes.

Heister Clymer's Record.

He insisted that secession was not treason.

He declared that coercion of armed rebellion was unconstitutional.

He styled Union soldiers "hounds," "bull-dogs," "hirelings," "minions," "incendiaries," and "plunderers."

He predicted and encouraged a fire in the rear of Union soldiers.

He proclaimed, by implication, that Jeff. Davis was a purer patriot than Abraham Lincoln.

He discouraged the raising of armies by volunteering.

He denounced the filling up of our armies by conscription.

He opposed every measure by which the Union was saved.

He characterized Abraham Lincoln as a "tyrant," "usurper," "buffoon," and "assassin."

He rideculed Andrew Johnson as a "recreant," "pelf-hunter," "inebriate" and "adventurer."

He exposed the extention of the elective franchise to the men in the field perilling their lives in defence of the Union, and when they did vote he charged that such use of the ballot was illegal and a fraud.

He opposed the disfranchisement of deserters and struggled with all his legal force to prevent the punishment of bounty-jumpers.

He could see nothing heinous in the murder of a draft officer or the pilfering of an enrollment office.

He declared the war a failure, and insisted that it ought to cease, while he advocated the election to the Presidency of a played out military bombast.

He rejoiced over rebel and mourned at Union victory.

He opposed the establishment of a national currency.

He insisted on Pennsylvania paying her English creditors in gold, when by all the rules of financial business the State could only be asked to pay in currency. The payment in gold cost the Commonwealth many thousands of dollars which went at the time to fill the pockets of Englishmen who were then engaged in affording aid and comfort to the rebels fighting for the destruction of the Government.

These are a few of the distinguished acts performed by Heister Clymer while he was a State Senator. He is now a candidate for Governor, and was nominated by his party because of his record above given. Will the people of Pennsylvania endorse a candidate coming before them with a record like this? The result of the election in October will be the answer.

Who are the most Zealous for Clymer?

A cotemporary gives the following pointed answers to the above question:

They are the men who declared Jeff Davis a better patriot than Andrew Johnson.

They are the same who pronounced Grant a "butcher," and Lee a "Christian gentleman."

They are the men who denounced the martyred Lincoln as a "tyrant," and opposed the hanging of Jeff Davis.

They are the men who were loth to credit the news of a Federal victory, but always swift to herald the news of a Federal defeat.

They are the men who cursed Sherman, Sheridan and Burnside, and made the welkin ring with hurrahs for Vallandigham and Jeff Davis.

They are the men who said our soldiers were fighting not for the Union but "for the abolition of slavery," and that the rebels were fighting to avoid being reduced to "certain vassalage."

They are the men who were known during the war as deserters, bounty-jumpers, who fled the country to avoid the draft.

They are the men who counselled and encouraged resistance to the conscription law, and lurked in corn fields and thickets to shoot down enrolling officers while in discharge of their sworn duty.

They are the men who by their teachings fired the base passion of the New York rabble that burned down orphan asylums, and murdered innocent and helpless colored people in the streets.

They are the men who during the war, had nothing but denunciation for the administration and apology for rebellion.

They are the men who sneaked to the polls in 1864 and voted to withhold from our gallant soldiers in thefield the privilege of participating in the choice of those who were to make the laws to govern the wives, sisters and mothers they had left behind.

They are the men who applauded the conduct of their present candidate for Governor in refusing to Andrew Johnson the privilege of speaking for the Union, in the Senate Chamber of Pennsylvania.

These are the men who are now most zealous for Clymer. What loyal man wants to train in such a company?

The Fighting Force in Germany

The news from Germany is still warlike, but the accounts are so conflicting that it is impossible to judge which of the belligerents is best prepared for an actual outbreak. In the event of a war, nearly a million of soldiers could be put in the field by Austria and Prussia, and a quarter of a million more by Italy, should she be dragged into the fight.

According to the official statistics, the Austrian army, upon a full war footing, amounts to 589,000 artillerymen, 106,000 extra corps, drivers, sanitary aids, ambulance and field hospitable men, &c., 42,000 cavalry. Deducting from the infantry and the jagers the fourth battallions and depot strength (109,800 men), who remain in the country and the recruiting districts, the number of the available footsoldiers amounts to 321,000. Making a similar deduction from the artillery, the xtra corps and the cavalry the two former could take the field with 77,000, and the latter with 35,000 men, amounting altogether to 433,700.

The available force of the Prussian army is about 367,000 men; but she can put in the field, in case of extreme need, about 500,000. She has, however, some thirty fortresses to defend; among them Stettin, Cologne, Dantzig, Madgeburg, Posen, Coblentz, Ehren breitstein and Konigsberg.

The Italian Minister of War has addressed a report to the King on the state of the army, from which it appears that there are at present under arms 14,004 officers and 190,325 privates, or 204,529 in all. The reserve comprises 1,754 officers and 148,660 privates, forming in all 15,414 men. Grand total, 354,743 men. Of these it is stated in the report that 240,000 men are available on the shortest notice. Moreover, 30,000 men having been called out fer drill, these would be fit for service about the end of May.

There may be some truth in a report, given in a Berlin letter recently received in Florence, to the effect that Bismarck has said in reply to a friend who asked him if the convention with Italy was an accomplished fact: "We have no necessity for a written treaty with Italy; the alliance exists by the force of circumstances. The first cannon shots exchanged between Austria and Prussia would bring King Victor Emanual and his troops before the Quadrilateral, were it only to forestall Garibaldi and his volunteers."

Punishing Traitors.—A few days ago an East Tennessee Judge sentenced a prisoner convicted of treason to fourteen years imprisonment. The Lower House of the Tennessee Legislature has passed, by a vote of 44 to 11, a resolution declaring that Jefferson Davis and other leading rebels have forfeited their lives, ought to suffer death, and be held infamous forever. It is evident that President Johnson's former co-laborers in Tennessee still hold to the opinion that "treason should be rendered odious."

How Democratic Presidents and Vice Presidents Stand on the Record.

The Democracy are prone to boast of the faithfulness of their party leaders and office-holders when in power. Let us see how such as these have acted before and during the struggle for the Union, taking Presidents and Vice Presidents for example.

John Tyler, who was a Democratic President, became a traitor, carrying all his household into treason.

Frank Pierce, a Democratic President, wrote a letter to the rebel leaders, encouraging them to proceed in the war on the Union, and assuring them that the Democracy of the North would be with the slaveholders of the South.

John C. Breckinridge, a Democratic Vice President, was a General in the rebel army, a leader in all councils which paved the way to revolt, and while he presided in the United States Senate, was engaged in plotting the downfall of the United States Government.

James Buchanan, the last Democratic President, was a conceded and traitorous coward, who winked at the dismantling of Navy Yards, the robbery of arsenals, the destruction of navies and the pilfering of the National Treasury.

In the face of these facts it is certainly the height of presumption, folly and impertinence to hear a "Democrat" boast of the patriotism of "Democratic" officers high in power.

Deserters Voting.

At the recent term of the Court of Quarter sessions, in and for the County of Wayne, indictments were found against the Judges and Inspectors of elections in two townships for rejecting the votes of deserters from the draft. One of the cases was called and the trial proceeded. In charging the jury, Judge Barrett held that the law of Congress, under which the votes were excluded, was unconstitutional and void, for two reasons—1. In that it undertook, to a certain extent, to regulate the right of suffrage, which was a prerogative retained exclusively by the States; 2. That it inflicted penalties and disabilities which could only be entailed by due process of law; that is, by indictment, conviction and sentence. Notwithstanding the strong charge of the Judge, the jury failed to agree, and were discharged. In consequence of this result, both cases were discontinued.

It will be remembered that a bill was passed through both Houses of the Legislature, at the recent session, designed to supplement the law of Congress in disfranchising deserters. This bill has not received the Governor's signature, and it probably will not.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

Great Capture by Indians—Massacre of 128 Men—The Fort Burned.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.

A special messenger arrived, yesterday, at Los Angelos, bringing a dispatch from the commander of Fort Grant to General Mason, announcing that Fort Goodwin, Arizona, had been taken by 2,000 Indians, and the garrison, consisting of 128 men, massacred, with one exception, and the fort burned. The man who escaped was out hunting at the time and witnessed the commotion from a distance.

He saw the fort burning, and heard the firing of guns during the fight, which lasted nearly an hour. It is supposed the Indians gained admission to the fort under the pretext of entering into a treaty of peace, which General Mason had instructed the commander of the fort to make.

Gen. Ferry Nominated for the U. S. Senate.

NEW HAVEN, May 9.

At the Republican caucus to-night, seven informal ballots were taken for Senatorial candidates. The first ballot stood, L. S. Foster, 55; Gov. Buckingham, 55; Gen. Ferry, 24. The last ballot stood, Foster, 66; Buckingham, 1; Ferry, 79. General Ferry was then unanimously nominated.

The Baltimore Failure.—The Baltimore *American* says that the failure of Mr. L. P. Bayne, of that city, is associated with facts which the national credit demand should be made public. Throughout the war he was the leader of the Baltimore *clique*, which devoted its energies to the depreciation of the Government credit and the enhancement of the price of gold, and was regarded by rebellious sympathizers as a King of Finance. With these antecedents and characteristics, he became possessed of unlimited control of a national depository, and actually used the money of the Government during the war to speculate against its credit. He borrowed of the bank $700,000 without giving any security. The *American* thinks the whole affair is a swindle, and calls for a rigid investigation into the rules governing the operations of the bank, and into the loyalty of its officers.

Employees in the Departments.—The resolution of inquiry offered by Hon. Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, with reference to the employees in the several departments, will if properly replied to by the different Secretaries, reveal some startling facts in relation to the male and female employees of the Government.

The investigation was instituted yesterday and there was a general flutter among the clerks, especially the lady clerks, many of whom showed, by their answers to the questions put to them, that they never had any friends in the Union army, while they had plenty of them *in the rebel service*. The same is true of a large number of the male clerks. Andrew Johnson's promise to give positions to returned Union soldiers is, like all his other pledges, entirely forgotton. Very few soldiers have received appointments in the departments since his circular was issued, except such as promise to support "My Policy."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Negro testimony in Alabama.—A Montgomery correspondent says it is understood that Governor Patton, in anticipation of the operation of the Civil Rights Bill, has communicated with the Judges of the several circuit and other courts in this State and recommended that they embrace, in their charges to the Grand Juries of the counties the admission of negro testimony in all cases. It has been repeatedly admitted in the courts of interior jurisdiction in Montgomery an other parts of the State. In the county of Wilcox which contained one of the largest slave populations in the cotton growing regions of Alabama before the war the testimony of negroes was admitted during the term of the Circuit Court just closed.

The Memphis Riot.—A Quincy correspondent writing to the Chicago *Journal*, says: A gentleman just up from Memphis visiting his relatives in this city says that the terrible riot there was more terrible than the papers reported; that a conspiracy had been formed to massacre all the teachers of the freedmen, *ladies*, some fifty in number; that fortunately, Gen. Stoneman learned the fact in time to send them away, and save them from such a horrible fate. About one hundred innocent persons fell victims to the fury of those engaged in the riot. The secret organization which planned the contemplated massacre numbered about five thousand.

The cry that the grain crop of the North west will prove a failure has been set up, and is industriously kept up. The proof does not seem to be conclusive, though doubtless it is entirely true that the prospects is not at all promising. It would be no injustice to holders of grain to suggest that they have been instrumental in raising the cry—at any rate they are profiting largely by it.

Cattle Down Goats up.—An Irish paper notices the fact that one unexpected and curious effect of the cattle disease in England has been to raise the value of goats to an extraordinary degree. These hitherto despised animals are now exported in considerable numbers from Ireland, and have been sold in several English counties at from £4 to £5 each, the ordinary price having been about 10s.

"A pair of pretty eyes," said coxcomb, "are the best mirrors to shave by." "Yes," replied old Hunk, the bachelor, "and I have known many a man shaved by them."

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,

requires immediate attention and should be checked. If allowed to continue, **irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease** is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.

FOR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION & THROAT DISEASES,

Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year find them in new localities in various parts of the world and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered.

Sold everywhere in the United States, and Foreign countries, at 35 cents per box.

Nov. 10, 1865.

GROVER & BAKER'S

Sewing Machines

WERE AWARDED THE

HIGHEST PREMIUMS

at the State fairs of New York, New Jersey, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Oregon, California, at the fairs of the American Institute, Franklin Institute, Maryland Institute, Massachusetts Mechanics' Association, Penn. Mechanics' Institute, St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanics' Associon, and at numerous Institute and County fairs, includidg all the fairs at which they were exhibited the past three years.

First prizes have also been awarded these Machines at the exhibitions of London, Paris, Dublin, Linz, Pesancon, Bayonne, St. Dizier, Chalons.

And they have been furnished by special command to the

Empress of France,
Empress of Austria,
Empress of Russia,
Empress of Brazil,
Queen of Spain and
Queen of Bavaria.

The Grover and Baker Elastic-Stitch sewing Machines are superior to all others for the following reasons:

1. They sew direct from the spools, and require no rewinding of thread.

2. They are more easily understood and used, and less liable to derangement than other machines.

3. They are capable of executing perfectly, without change of adjustment, a much greater variety of work than other machines.

4. The stitch made by these machines is much more firm, elastic, and durable, especially upon articles which require to be washed and ironed, than any other stitch.

5. This stitch, owing to the manner in which the under thread is inwrought, is much the most plump and beautiful in use, and retains this plumpness and beauty even upon articles frequently washed and ironed until they are worn out.

6. The structure of the seam is such that, though it be cut or broken at intervals of only a few stitches, it will neither open, run, or ravel, but remains firm and durable.

7. Unlike other machines, these fasten both ends of the seam by their own operation.

8. With these machines, while silk is used upon the right or face side of the seam, cotton may be used upon the other side without lessening the strength or durability of the seam. This can be done on other machine, and is a great saving upon all articles stitched or made up with silk.

These machines, in addition to their superior merits as instruments for sewing, by a change of adjustment, easily learned and practiced, execute the most beautiful and permanent embroidery and ornamental work.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES
OF THE
Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co.

EASTERN.

Boston, 18 Sumner street.
New York, 495 Broadway.
Philadelphia, 730 Chestnut street.
Baltimore, 181 Baltimore street.
Brooklyn, 235 Fulton street.
Rochester, 48 State street.
Buffalo, 329 Main street.
Troy, 343 River street.
Harrisburg, 17 Market street.
Providence, 2 Howard building.

WESTERN.

Chicago, 101 Washington street.
Cincinnati, 58 West Fourth street.
St. Louis, 124 North Fourth street.
Detroit, 62 Woodward avenue.
Milwaukee, 13 Newhall house.
Cleveland, 171 Superior street.
Dayton, 346 Third street.
Louisville, 5 Masonic Temple.
Lexington, Bradley's block.
Memphis, 303 Main street.
Nashville, 66 Church street.
San Francisco, 329 Montgomery street.

FOREIGN.

London, 150 Regent street.
Liverpool, 59 Bold street.
Melbourne, 24 Swanston street.

For sale by B. M. Greene, Huntingdon, Pa.
April 27, 6mo.

B. J. WILLIAMS,
NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA
manufacturer of
VENETIAN BLINDS AND
WINDOW SHADES,

The largest and finest assortment in the city at the Lowest Cash prices.

STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

ap6:2m.

WHO? WHO? WHO?
OUR NEXT GOVERNOR.

We have a correct and striking photograph of the next Governor of Pennsylvania, which we will send by mail for 25 cents. If we *mistake the man*, the money will be refunded immediately after election next October. Is it Geary or Clymer? Write and see. Address

BARTLESON & CO.,
may4:2m. 611 Chestnut street, Phila.

THIS WAY.

The Books of J. B. Farquhar, Esq., are in my hands for collection and settlement. Suits will be brought on all unsettled claims on his books from and after the first day of June next without respect to persons.

H. NICODEMUS.

Bedford, May 11, 1866, 3t.

BEDFORD HOUSE,
AT HOPEWELL, Bedford County, Pa.,
BY HARRY DROLLINGER.

Every attention given to make guests comfortable, who stop at this House.

Hopewell, July 29, 1864.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing by Hunting, Fishing, and in every other manner, upon the premises of the subscribers in Bedford township, as they are determined to enforce the law against all not complying with this notice.

HENRY DIBERT,
may4:3t WM. PHILLIPS.

STRAY COLTS.—Came to the residence of the subscriber, living in Harrison township, on the 16th of April last, two black mare colts, one about three years old and the other about two. The older one has a white spot on the left side and the other a white spot on the forehead. The owner will come forward and comply with the law or they will be disposed of as the law directs.

may4;3t SAMUEL MAY.

GEARY! CLYMER

We have Photographs, large and small, of Geary and Clymer. Agents wanted to sell them. Send 75 cents for specimen copies by mail, postage paid. Address BARTLESON & CO.

may4:2m 611 Chestnut street.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Artemas Hennet, late of Southampton township, deceased.

Letters Testamentary having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate will present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

GEO. S. BENNET,
ARTEMAS S. BENNET,
ap20:6t Executors.

ESTATE OF NATHAN H. WOLF, dec'd

Letters testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the undersigned Executors, living in St. Clair township. All persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN WOLF,
THOS. McCOY,
ap16:6t Executors.

NOTICE *TO SUBSCRIBERS OF THE BEDFORD COUNTY OIL COMPANY.*—Persons who subscribed to this company, by a resolution of the Board of Managers, are required to pay the first instalment, fifty per cent of the amount subscribed, without delay. The parties employed to sink the well are on the ground and ready to operate and the money must be forthcoming. By order of the Company.

GEORGE W. GUMP,
mar2:3m President.

WANTED—AGENTS—To canvass for the "Soldier's Individual Memorial." Great inducements offered than by any other published. Agents have an entire monopoly in the territory assigned them, as there has been nothing of the kind yet introduced. Meets with universal approval, ornamental, also a record of value to those who have served in our country's defense, and to friends of deceased soldiers. For circulars, &c., address, enclosing stamp, B. C. BAKER, Columbus, O., Lock Box 978.

Apl. 13, 1mo.

AGENTS WANTED!

To sell the Great American Puzzles, the cheapest and most wonderful puzzles of the age. Agents can readily make from $10 to $20 per day. I will give any agent $100 if he will sell 50,000. Send 30 cents for sett of puzzles. All orders sent by mail free. PHILIP HILL, Importer of Fancy Goods, 259 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ladies' Needle Book, containing 15 of the best Needle. Sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents.

April 13:1mo.

DISABLED MEN, ATTENTION!

Wanted, one or two men, in Bedford and vicinity, who have lost either an arm or leg, to sell *Wadsworth's Water Proof Arnica Healing Plaster, the best* and *cheapest* Court Plaster in the market. From $5 to $10 per day can be made. Address with 25 cents for sample and full information, A. F. BELCHER, Box 45, Philadelphia, Pa. N. B.—All agents and peddlers would find it to their interest to answer the above. Ap.13:3m.

WANTED! Agents. Male and Female at $75 to $150 per month to sell the Celebrated **Common Sense Family Sewing Machine**

PRICE $18.00.

This Machine will do all kinds of work equal to the high priced Machines, and is the only practical and reliable Cheap Sewing Machine in the world. Send for discriptive Circulars. Address, SECOMB & CO, Chicago, Ill., or Cleveland, Ohio.

April 27 1m.

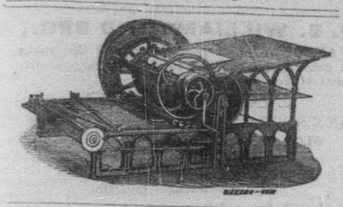
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the mercantile business, under the name of D. F. Buck & Son, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with said firm are requested to settle immediately.

D. F. BUCK.
C. L. BUCK.

New Enterprise, March 19, 1

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1866.

ADVERTISE! ADVERTISE!

The Bedford INQUIRER has the largest circulation in this part of Pennsylvania. It is therefore one of the best mediums in the country for advertisers.

☞ If you are a Lawyer, Doctor or other professional man, advertise.

☞ If you want to sell goods, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy a farm, advertise.

☞ If you want to sell a farm, advertise.

☞ If you want employment, advertise.

☞ If you want to employ help, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy a house, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy or sell a lot, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy or sell cattle, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy or sell grain, advertise.

☞ If you want to advance your interests generally, advertise!

To the Soldiers of Bedford county.

BEDFORD, May 15th, 1866.

In pursuance of a call by Major Gen. John F. Hartranft, issued at Harrisburg, May 1st, 1866, and by the authority of the Soldier's Convention, held in that city on the eighth day of March, 1866, the soldiers of Bedford county are respectfully requested to meet in Convention in Bedford, on Saturday the 27th day of May, 1866, at 2 o clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing five delegates to attend the Soldier's Convention, to be held in Pittsburgh, on the 5th of June, 1866. Non-commissioned officers and privates serving in the late war with treason and rebellion should particularly interest themselves in seeing that Bedford county be properly represented, as matters of importance relative to the equalization of bounties, lands, &c., will be brought before the Convention.

D. S. ELLIOTT,
B. MC. BLYMYER,
ALEX. LYON. } Committee.

Wm. Line, A. B. Carver, David Prosser, Harry Burket, Lemuel Evans, Albert Smith, David Weaver, ing, H. C. Lashly, Joseph Miller, Alex. K. Shimer, John Robb, Espy Gollipher, John Sams, Abraham Carpenter, Wm. B. Filler, Joseph Messersmith, Joseph Byers, David F. Keagy, Wm. F. Wilkinson, Wm. Ruberts, John L. Meloy, David B. Armstrong.

☞ The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered in the Presbyterian Church on Sabbath, the 27th inst, and will probably be the last communion service under the ministry of the present pastor.

☞ H. F. Irvin has just received a splendid assortment of Boots, Shoes, Queensware, Notions, etc., etc. If you desire to buy cheap try Irwin.

☞ The new paper mill at Spang's Mill is in full tide of successful operation, and is turning out wrapping and printing paper rapidly—the latter of a most excellent quality, judging from the specimen shown us on Saturday. We understand the proprietors to say that they can manufacture and sell paper considerably cheaper than it can be purchased in the east—a fact which printers hereaways will be pleased to learn, and not slow to take advantage of. So mote it be.—*Holidaysburg Standard.*

A sample of the paper manufactured at this establishment has been received at this office. It is much superior to paper which we worked a few years ago. We hope our brethren of the press will liberally patronize the enterprise of our mutual friend Bare. The project has been most successfully prosecuted and the proprietors are now deserving of a very liberal patronage.

THE BEDFORD COUNTY OIL PROSPECTS.—On last Monday morning we visited the works of the Bedford County Oil Company at the Foot of Dry Ridge, and found the boring progressing very rapidly. The depth penetrated was 440 feet. We were informed that they had had three oil strikes, the principal one at 367 feet, which they supposed would yield paying quantities. The object is to test the matter fully and if funds sufficient are forthcoming, we have no doubt, that they will go to the depth of eight or nine hundred feet. The theory advanced by the operators is that they cannot tell the extent of the oil prospect until the water is pumped from the well, which may require weeks and even months of pumping before the greasy fluid can be successfully taken out, unless there should be a very heavy escape of gas, which does not occur once in a hundred strikes. We think the question, "Is there oil in Bedford county?" is fully settled by this experiment already, but we must now fathom the extent of the article, and we hope that our people will come forward promptly and contribute the necessary funds to solve this last and only problem. Good judges are satisfied that the indications are fully as good as they are in Western Pennsylvania. Shall the matter be fully tested? We are satisfied that the people of Bedford county have too much at stake to leave a matter of such vast importance to them to fall through for want of the few hundred dollars necessary to thoroughly develope their hidden resources. Let the well go down a thousand feet, if necessary, and let all doubts be removed while we have it in our power to satisfy ourselves.

☞ By reference to advertisement of The Virgin Gold Mining Company of Colorado on this page, it will be found that a very favorable opportunity is there offered of securing an "original" interest in this region of inexhaustible wealth.

Professor Edward N. Kent, of the New York Assay Office, who has visited this district, says:

"As to the extent of the gold mines of Colorado, I am not prepared to give an estimate, as I found enough to fully employ my time within a radius of five miles of Central City, [the location of the Ledges of this Company;] but as to the richness of THEM, I have no hesitation in saying, *that I believe them to be the richest ever discovered.* With science, capital, and the Pacific Railroad, Colorado is destined in my opinion, to rival or supersede California and Australia, and become the El Dorado of the World."

The large basis of this enterprise—its choice Ledges—as well as its fair and equitable features are such as to commend it to the attention of all those having surplus funds for investment. As "original interests" in this Company can now be had at $100 each, those wishing to secure them should at once send in their subscriptions.

HUCKSTERING.—The following Act of interest to the people of this county, has passed both houses of the Legislature, and is now a law:

AN ACT, In relation to huckstering in the counties of Bedford, Cumberland, Franklin, Fulton and York.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That from and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, to Huckster, buy, or barter for, within the limits of the counties of Bedford, Cumberland, Franklin, Fulton and York, with the intention to sell or dispose of to any person or persons outside of the said counties, respectively, butter, eggs, dried fruit, veal, chickens, turkeys, geese, ducks or other poultry, without first taking out an annual license from the treasurers of said counties respectively, which said license the said county treasurers are hereby authorized to grant to all applicants upon the payment of the following sums of money, to wit: to persons residing within the county in which he or she or they make application for a license to huckster with one horse and wagon the sum of one hundred dollars, and for such license with two or more horses and wagons the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, and to persons residing without the county in which application is made for a license to huckster with one horse and wagon the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, and for such licenses with two or more horses and wagons the sum of two hundred dollars. *Provided,* That the treasurer granting such license shall be entitled to the sum of three dollars for each license so granted, which shall be paid by the applicant at the time of receiving said license. *Provided further,* That nothing herein contained shall prevent merchants or store-keepers from disposing of or sending to market any where any produce, marketing or poultry mentioned in this act which has been taken in at their store or place of business from persons producing the same. *And provided further,* That merchants or store-keepers using or employing a horse and wagon to gather up produce marketing or poultry after the manner of hucksters shall in addition to the sum they are now required by law to pay for their licenses as merchants or store-keepers pay fifty per centum of the amount fixed in this act for licenses to hucksters.

SECTION 2. Any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof be sentenced to pay a fine of $50, one-half thereof for the use of the county in which such conviction was had, and the other one-half for the use of the informer; and in default of the payment of such a fine such person or persons shall undergo an imprisonment in the county jail of such county for a period not less than twenty nor more than thirty days.

THE second number of the new fortnighly magazine, the *Galaxy*, is out, and fully sustains the good opinions formed of the first one.

The publishers have increased its size by the addition of sixteen pages. This enlargement will enable them to give greater variety and interest to its contents, by affording room for the numerous attractive contributions that have been received.

Among the contributors to the *Galaxy* thus far are Richard Grant White, Edmund C. Stedman, General Cluseret, John Eston Cooke, Dr. W. H. Draper, Professor Pierre Blot, Rose Terry, Frances Power Cobbe, The Author of "Emily Chester," and others favorably known to the American public. These are but the advance guard of the company of authors whose assistance will be obtained to make the *Galaxy* without a superior in our periodical literature.

The price of the *Galaxy* is twenty-five cents a number; three dollars for the volume of twelve numbers. It may be ordered for any length of time. Address W. C. & F. P. Church, No. 39 Park Row, New York.

British Periodicals.—The North British Review for March and Blackwoods Magazine for April are on our table, with their usual installments of able articles in the various fields of Art, Science, Philosophy, Politics and general literature. The re-publication in this country by Leonard Scott & Co., of the English Reviews is a real boon to the reading public. They include the London Quarterly Review (Conservative), the Edinburg Review(Whig), the Westminster Review (Radical), the North British Review (Free Church) and Blackwood's Edinburg Review (Tory). These periodicals reflect the different phases of the English and Scottish educated minds, and to a great extent favor public opinion. For terms see advertisement in another column.

The Herald of Health for May is on our table filled with interesting and instructive articles pertaining to the preservation as well as the restoration of health. It should be in the hands of every one. Published by Miller, Wood & Co., 15 Laight street New York. Terms $1.50 per year in advance.

The Horticulturist for May comes to us as usual freighted with information, practical and theoretical, in regard to fruits, flowers, shrubbery, &c. Architecture, Landscape Gardening, &c. Published by E. & F. W. Woodward, 37 Park Row, New York.

The Gardener's Monthly.—The May number of this valuable Monthly contains a number of seasonable articles on fruits and flowers. Though more given to practical articles of Horticultural subjects than the Horticulturist it begs no means, discards the theoretic and scientific discussion of Horticultural subjects. Published by W. G. P. Brincklae 23 North Sixth street, Philadelphia. Terms $2.00 per annum.

Arthur's Home Magazine for May contains a number of readable articles designed to encourage moral culture, also a fine collection of choice poetry. Published by T. S. Arthur & Co., 323 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

The Eclectic.—The May number of this excellent Monthly opens with a fine steel engraving of the renowned African Traveler Dr. Livingstone. Its table of contents indicates a rich literary trial in the shape of the best foreign current literature culled from the whole range of English periodicals. Published by W. H. Bidwell, No. 5, Beekman street, New York.

UNSEATED LANDS.—The Commissioners and Treasurer will meet at the Commissioner's office, on Wednesday, May 23rd, for the purpose of correcting all errors that may be found on the list of unsented lands advertised for sale on the 11th day of June next. Owners of unseated lands and others interested will do well to attend on that day.—2t. $1.50

Kansas Correspondence.

LECOMPTON, KANSAS, May 3d, 1866.

EDITORS OF THE BEDFORD INQUIRER:—

It is about 11 years since I left the Old Keystone State for the Great West, yet I feel a deep interest in her welfare.

I rejoice to see the *Inquirer* still on the side of right. Looking over its columns, some weeks ago, I was agreeably surprised to see that Gen. John W. Geary is your nominee for your next Governor. It would have been highly gratifying to me, if either of my old friends of Bedford, Col. F. R. Jordan, or Hon. John Cessna could have been nominated for that office. Yet the Union Party of Pennsylvania may well be proud of their standard bearer, that honest man, tried patriot, Gen. Geary. He made an enviable record during the war in battling for his country's rights; while his opposers did all they could to overthrow the best political Government among men.

Living in Lecompton where Gen. Geary acted as Governor, during part of the exciting times of the Kansas troubles, I have made considerable effort to inform myself as to how Geary was liked during his stay in Kansas, and find, that while he made himself obnoxious to every old Pro-Slavery Democ agogue and his partisans, he won the confidence of every Union man, Republican or Democrat.

If the people of Kansas had the verdict to render on the 2d Tuesday of October next, Clymer would be willing to join his friends in Mexico.

F. B. HILL.

GRADUATED at Duff's Mercantile College, Pittsburgh.

W. A Birchard, Warren, Ohio,
Barkley Cooper, St. Clairsville, Ohio,
John M. Funk, Titusville, Pa.
J. N. McIntosh, Hammondsville, Ohio.
Wm. J. McKeever, Allegheny City, Pa.
Wm. A. Campbell, Cambridge, Ohio.
Robt. J. Wilson, Pittsburgh.
Jas. T. Lambie, Tallycavey, Pa.
W. A. Gilleland, Bakerstown, Pa.
Geo. L. Reis, New Castle, Pa.
I. W. Wallace, Poland, Ohio.
W. H. Sellers, St. Thomas, Pa.
Geo. M. D. Knox; Tiskilwa, Ill.
M. J. Collopy, Coshocton, Ohio.
Henry C. Matthews, Pittsburgh.
D. R. McIntire, Allegheny Co., Pa.
Jas. B. Zahm, Ebensburg, Pa.
John Waldron, Parkersburg, West Va.
Wm. Gallagher, Birmingham, Pa.
M. E. Boysel, Tarlton, Ohio.
Benj. Thomas, Birmingham, Pa.
O. W. Beaty, Steam Mill, Pa.
H. N. Kirkpatrick, Broadhead.
W. S. Bebout, Clark, Pa.
A. S. Bebout, Clark, Pa.
W. C. Cravin, California, Pa.
Thos. J. Myers, Philipsburg, Pa.
H. A. Warne, Monongahela City, Pa.
W. J. Barclay, Pomeroy, Ohio.
A. Dienst, Girard, Ohio.
D. W. Payne, Girard, Ohio.
W. H. Stewart, Fairfield, Iowa.
Fred. Fleming, Birmingham, Pa.
Jas. Bradley, Monroeville, Pa.
Robt. Galloway, Connellsville, Pa.
C. C. Logingier, Braddock's Fields, Pa.
Thos. Self, Rocine, Ohio.
W. R. McCabe, Vancefort, Pa.
John W. Wheeller, Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

All of whom passed the usual searching examinations of the College satisfactorily, and who will no doubt hereafter distinguish themselves by an honorable proficiency in business. Each graduate was awarded the beauttful Diploma of the College, as a credential of his proficiency of his industry, and of his exemplary deportment during his course of study.

☞ The Provident Life Insurance and Investment Company of Chicago, Illinois, insures against the following accidents: All forms of dislocations, broken bones, ruptured tendons, Sprains, concussions, crushings, bruises, cuts, stabs, tears, gun shot wounds, poisoned wounds, burns and scalds, frost bites, bites of mad dogs or serpents, unprovoked assaults by burglars, robbers, murderers, etc. the action of lightning or sunstroke, the effects of explosions, chemicals, floods and earthqnakes, suffocation or choking, when such accidental injury is the cause of death to the insured, or of disability to follow his usual avocation. From $3.00 to $50.00 per week will be paid by this company for the period of twenty-six weeks in case of disability arrising from any of the above accidents. No one should hesitate a moment to take out a policy. Policies taken from one month one year or five years. Durborrow & Lutz, Ag ents, Bedford Penna.—tf.

BEDFORD MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

BEDFORD, Pa., May 17.

Flour	$9.50a10.00	Coffee	33
Wheat	1.80	Sugar	15a25
Corn	70	Hams	25a30
Rye	85	Shoulder	16
Oats	35	Sides	18
Flaxseed	1.50	Best Syrup per gal.	1.60
Butter	30	Molasses	62a1.00
Eggs	15	Tallow	12
Soap	8a10	Wool	40a45
Potatoes	1.25	Feathers	67
White Beans	2.00	Dried Apples per lb	8
Lard per lb	18	Dried Peaches "	20
Beef, fore quarter,	10	Pork, per hund.	12.00
" hind "	12		

DIED.

On Saturday, the 12th inst., ESPY L. ANDERSON, Esq., in the fifty-sixth year of his age

On Friday, the 11th inst., WILLIAM SHERIDAN, infant son of Captain Simon and Margaret A. Deckerhoof, aged nineteen months.

He bent his angel wing from heaven,
To visit earth's domain;
But getting near, drew back with fear
And soared to heaven again.

In Friend's Cove, this county, on the morning of May 11th, ADAM KOONS, aged 79 years, 1 month and 6 days. He was one of the oldest and most estimable citizens of the county.

Fell sweetly asleep in Jesus, May 12, 1866, in Friend's Cove, ELIZABETH ELLEN, the beloved wife of Harbert Shoemaker, aged 22 years, 10 months, and 18 days.

April 27th, of heart disease, at his residence in Bedford county, JAMES MULLEN, in the 55th year of his age.

By this dispensation of Providence, the family of the deceased has been bereaved of an affectionate husband and father, and the church, of which for many years he was an officer, has sustained a heavy loss. The place he occupied in the earthly sanctuary is vacant. We see no more his familiar face. But we trust he has entered the sanctuary above, where he shall go out no more forever. The summons which called him away was sudden, but not a surprise to him. He expected to leave just in the manner which he did; and so endeavored to have his lamp trimmed and burning that he might be ready to depart whenever the master would call.

Through such a providence as this by which one in the vigor of manhood is suddenly cut down, God's voice speaks with awful emphasis to those who are left behind.

"Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of Man cometh."

J. D.

May 11th, at his mother's residence in New Paris, RICHARD GROVE, aged 31 years, 10 months and 7 days.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!—800 yds best yard wide all wool filling and pure all wool CARPETS, handsome new patterns, from 5 cts. to $1.00 per yard. JUST received at May 11, '66. G. R. & W. OSTER.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF CANDIDATES

All persons desiring us to announce their names for the various nominations to be made by the Republican County Convention will be charged as follows: Senator and Representative $4.00; Prothonotary and Sheriff $3.00; Associate Judge and Commissioner $2.00; all others $1.00. Cash or a responsible name to accompany the announcement:

SHERIFFALTY.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM DIBERT, of Bedford Borough, as a suitable person for the nomination of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

We are authorized to announce Capt. N. C. EVANS as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce the name of WILLIAM KARNS, of Hopewell township, as a suitable person for the nomination of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

POOR DIRECTOR.

We are authorized to announce HENRY S. FISHER, of South Woodberry tp., as a suitable person for Poor Director, subject to the decision of the Republican nominating convention.

New Advertisements.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—JOHN T. KEAGY, Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, on the 30th day of April, 1866, to settle the exceptions to the account of Joseph Claar, Guardian of Rebecca Claar, will meet the parties interested in this matter, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, on Friday the 8th day of June, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M. may18:3t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, on the 30th day of April, 1866, to distribute the money in the hands of J. R. Durborrow, administrator of Margaret Bulger of Middle Woodberry township, deceased, among the heirs, will sit for the purpose of his appointment, at his office, on Thursday, the 7th day of June, at 1 o'clock p. m., when all parties interested can attend. [may18:3t] J. T. KEAGY, Auditor.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.—John T. Keagy, Commissioner appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, on the 3d day of May, 1866, to take testimony and report &c., with reference to the petition of Michael Cashman, praying for a decree of specific performance of contract with the executor of John Cashman, dec'd, will meet the parties interested in said matter, at his office in the Borough of Bedford on Tuesday the 12th of June, 1866, at 1 o'clock p. m.

may18:4t J. T. KEAGY, Com'r.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of a test. vend. exponas to me directed there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday the 9th day of June, at 10 o'clock a. m. the following real estate, viz: One lot of ground in the town of Coledale, fronting on Fulton street, adjoining an alley on the east and on the west by lot belonging to James Eichelberger, 100 feet front and 120 feet back, with a two story frame house thereon erected, and a frame stable thereon, situate in Broadtop township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Lemuel Evans.

JOHN ALDSTADT,
Sheriff's office, May the 14th, 1866—4t.

R. W. BERKSTRESSER.....J. P. SMITH.

BERKSTRESSER & SMITH.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW AND LATE STYLE GOODS AT THE

BEDFORD CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

We have just received another fine assorted stock of Ready-made Clothing, consisting in part of Fine all wool Fancy Cass. DRESS COATS.
" " " " PANTS & VESTS to suit.
" BLACK CLOTH COATS.
Fine all wool Cassimere, in the piece, from $1 to $2.50 per yard for best. A full line of

TAILOR TRIMMINGS.

Also a choice assortment of Fur, Canton and Palm Hats for Men and Boys, at prices to suit the purchaser. Also, an assortment of LINEN GOODS. Call and see us at No. 2 Anderson's Row. BERKSTRESSER & SMITH.

Bedford, Pa., May 18, '66—1y.

MISS KATE DEAL & MRS. M. R. SCHAEFFER, have just returned from the city with a fine assortment of fashionable

BONNETS,
HATS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
GLOVES,
LADIES' and
GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS and COLLARS,
FANCY NECKTIES,
RUFFLING,
DRESS BUTTONS & TRIMMINGS,
MACHINE SILK and COTTON,
Hair, Tooth and Clothes BRUSHES,
Soaps, Perfumery, Enamel, Skirt Braid, Embroidering Braid, Ladies' Corsets,
and Hoops, Balmoral Skirts,
Lace Veils, Tissue for Veils,
Cloths for Sacks, Dress Goods, Poplins,
Lawns, Ginghams, &c.
&c.

All kinds of

MANTUA-MAKING and MILLINER WORK

done in the cheapest and best manner.

no3:1y

A TELLING FACT.

The Bottom Fallen Out at Last.

The Time has come to Buy.

$20,000 WORTH

to be slaughtered at prices way down on the ground floor.

We have just received a LARGE and BEAUTIFUL Stock of NEW and CHEAP

SUMMER GOODS,

Comprising a complete assortment of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAINS, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, WALL PAPERS, BROOMS, BASKETS, WOODENWARE, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, TOBACCOS, CIGARS, FISH, BACON, SALT, &c.,

Purchased at the lowest CASH prices since the LATE DECLINE,

A few items named here as a sample of the prices for the entire stock:

GOOD CALICOES at 12½, 15, 16, 18, and 20 cts.
GOOD Bleached and Unbleached MUSLINS at 12½, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 25 cts.
HANDSOME SUGARS, at 12½, 15, 16, 18 and 19 cents.
GOOD RIO COFFEE at 25, 30 and 33 cts.

We invite everybody to call and see for themselves.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

TERMS CASH, unless otherwise specified. Interest charged on all accounts of over four months standing.

G. R. & W. OSTER.

May 11:3m.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT, combining durability with elegance of shape. New Spring Styles just received.

May 11:3m G. R. & W. OSTER.

D. W. CROUSE WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,

On Penn street a few doors west of the Court House, North side, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call. 0tf

Bedford, Oct. 20,'65.

PIANO, STOOL AND COVER FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale a

Piano, Stool and Cover

for $35.00, or the Piano for $22.00 and the Stool and Cover for $10.00. Any one wishing a BARGAIN should call VERY SOON.

May 11, '66, 4t. Bedford, Pa.

THE VIRGIN GOLD MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO.

1250 "Original Interests"—$100 each, of which 230 are reserved for Working Capital.

Subscribers elect their own Officers, and themselves manage the affairs of the Company; each subscriber being eligible as one of its officers.

THE PRESIDENT

is to be chosen from among the Board of Directors.

THE DIRECTORS

are to be selected by the subscribers from among themselves, at the first meeting for organization.

THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER

is to be a subscriber and selected by the Directors.

BANKERS.

The Central National Bank, Philadelphia.

SOLICITORS.

Theodore Cuyler, Esq., Robert D. Coxe, Esq.

Americans are proverbial for the avidity and commendable zeal with which they participate in enterprises having for their object the development of our national resources. At one time "Railroads"—at another "Coal"—then "Copper" or "Iron" and more recently "Oil" have been the all-absorbing topics.

In all these several enterprises, as will be recollected, those who FIRST took hold of them made money; some larger amounts than others, according to their investments.

Mining operations in the fields of Colorado and elsewhere *now* mainly engross the public attention. Considering that several such companies have been already organized—they are now at work—that the reports from their mines are highly favorable—that it is known that at the present time there are on the way from the ledges of Nevada and Colorado numerous "bars of silver" and "bricks of gold," it is believed that the enthusiasm already manifested on the subject will, in a little time, be so greatly increased on the recent and exhibit of these "returns," that innumerable companies will spring up, whose *stock*, being based at the *then* greatly inflated prices of ledges, will necessarily be less desirable than that now to be had—thereby giving to those who avail themselves of the occasion now presented, of securing "original interests;" an opportunity of *then* disposing of the large amount of stock each holder receives, at a handsome advance.

With these preliminary remarks the following *Prospectus* is respectfully presented.

The property of the Company proposes to be organized by the sale of these "original interests," consists of the following Ledges, all situated within a radius of five miles of Central City, Colorado.

Trail Creek District.

Mammoth Lode,*.....of 100 feet,
Never Fail Lode,†.....of 200 feet,
Vanderbilt Lode,‡.....of 200 feet,
Union Lode.....of 200 feet,
Gold Ophir Lode,.....of 100 feet,

Trail Run District.

Holman Lode,§.....of 200 feet,

Banner District.

St. Louis Lode,.....of 100 feet,
Pensacola Lode,.....of 100 feet,

Upper Fall River District.

Abe Lincoln Lode,.....of 200 feet,
Washoe Lode,.....of 200 feet,
Minnie, or "Louisa" Lode,.....of 200 feet,
Riddle Lode,?.....of 200 feet,

"Being a total of 2000 feet or nearly a half a mile in length horizontally, of rich Gold-producing territory, of unlimited depth, together with all the dips, spurs and angles, and also all the metals, ores, gold, silver and other metal-bearing quartz, rock, and earth therein, and all the rights, privileges and franchises thereto incident, appendant and appurtenanced, or therewith usually had or enjoyed, under and subject to the jurisdiction of the Government of the United States."

The titles to all of which claims have been examined by a membee of the Bar, resident in Colorado.

His opinion is as follows:

This is to certify that I have carefully examined the titles to the foregoing lodes or ledges, and am satisfied that they are perfect.

THOMAS MASON, Att'y at Law,
Central City, Colorado.

The space of a circular is too limited to give the opinions of numerous distinguished citizens and men of science who have examined this district; the following extracts relate thereto, and that of Professor Edward N. Kent in particular, of the New York U. S. Assay Office is directly in point:

Our late lamented President—Mr. Lincoln—during an interview with Speaker Colfax, relative to the hidden wealth of Colorado, Nevada, &c., said:

"I have very large ideas of the mineral wealth of our nation; I believe it practically inexhaustible."

The Hon. J. P. Upsher, Secretary of the Interior, in the *Official* Report presented to Congress, dated December 5th, 1864, referring to the then present condition of our Western Territories, says: "The wealth embedded in the rocks of that extensive region is actually inexhaustible, and it will furnish in future years, indirectly a principal part of our means of liquidating the debt contracted by the Government for the overthrow of the Great Rebellion."

The Hon. H. P. Bennett, delegate in Congress from Colorado, in a speech before the House of Representatives said: "Judging from what I know of the undeveloped resources of this country; from what I am told by practical miners who are well informed upon this subject, I do say here to-day before this House and before this Country, to be placed upon the records and read of all men—that within five year's time, and by the year 1869, the gold fields of Colorado Territory will produce $50,000,000 annually; and even then its full resources of mineral wealth in gold alone remain not wholly developed. I speak from the united testimony of many practical miners who have spent many years in the mines of California, when I say:—that the gold-bearing region of Colorado is far more extensive, quite as inexhaustible, and the gold-bearing quartz of a much richer quality than in California."

Professor Edward N. Kent, of the New York Assay Office, says:

"As to the extent of the gold mines of Colorado, I am not prepared to give an estimate, as I found enough to fully employ my time within a radius of five miles of Central City, [the location of the above Ledges,] but as to the richness of THEM, I have no hesitation in saying, *that I believe them to be the richest ever discovered.* With science, capital and the Pacific Railroad, Colorado is destined in my opinion, to rival or supersede California and Australia, and become the El Dorado of the World."

The opinion entertained by those abroad of claims in this district, is shown by the following extract:

English capitalists have purchased £600,000 of the Colorado mining lands, and their agents and employees are now *en route* to develop the same. The claims are principally in Russell and Trail districts, and a recent purchase has been the Seaton Lode of 1000 feet for which they paid £100,000.

An idea of the value of some claims (100 feet each) may be formed when the fact is considered that often occurs that they yield millions of dollars, and have in several instances been sold for $25,000 per foot. Mr. Fields, from 33½ feet of the Bobtail Lode has taken out already over $200,000 in gold, and $266,000 has been offered and refused for 34½ feet of this same lode, equal to $800,000 for a claim of one hundred feet.

As the purchase of either of the above lodes would require more money than the majority of persons have at command, it has been determined to consolidate them, and to divide them into Twelve Hundred and Fifty

ORIGINAL SHARES

which will cost the subscribers hereto

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH,

thus affording the man of limited means, as well as the capitalist, an opportunity to secure an interest in this region of "practically inexhaustible" wealth.

As all are aware, the usual plan adopted for the development of such a property is to form a company and issue certificates of stock. The plan here proposed may be considered *preliminary* to the formation of two or more Companies on these properties which are subject to no royalty, lease or mortgages.

The SUBSCRIBERS can then upon this solid and substantial basis, elect officers from among themselves, each subscriber being eligible to the position of an officer of the Company.

In order that handsome returns may be speedily realized, these subscriptions are based upon the proposition that the subscribers immediately on receipt of the Deeds (now ready for delivery, and which may be examined at the office of the undersigned before subscribing,) will lease these lands on heavy royalties or at once organize Companies in the usual way for which there is an ample basis.

To accommodate those of moderate means, these "interests" are put at $100 each, in order to get the list filled at once, and to prevent any delay in the organization of the Company.

Considering the numerous valuable "Ledges" which constitute the *basis* of this enterprise—the fair and equitable features—the low prices at which "interests" in it are offered, and that each interest entitles the holder to a *pro rata* share of stock in *all* the Companies that may be organized upon them—and the fact that in all there are only 1000 interests to be sold, and it would only require one hundred gentlemen each to take ten ($1000) to dispose of the whole, it is presumed that it is hardly necessary to suggest to those desiring to secure one or more of these original interests, to immediately send in their subscriptions.

Checks or Drafts should be drawn to the order of the undersigned, whose endorsement will be a receipt, in addition to the one that will be promptly sent on receiving them.

United States 5-20's—10-40's—7-30's and other Government Bonds taken at par, and any premium or accrued interest therein allowed. Bonds may be sent by registered mail or by express.

The Books are now open. Subscriptions received by

DUNCAN M. MITCHESON,
N. E. cor. Fourth & Walnut streets,
Philadelphia.

REFERENCES.

His Excellency, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of Penn'a.	His Excellency, MARCUS L. WARD, Governor of N. Jersey.
HON. ELI SLIFER, Sec. of State of Penn'a.	HON. W. S. JOHNSON, Sec. of State N. Jersey.

HON. MORTON MCMICHAEL, Mayor of Philadelphia.

Geo. M. Troutman, Pres't Central Nat Bank, Phila.
Geo. K. Zeigler, Pres't Nl. Bk. of Commerce "
Robert P. King, of King & Baird. "
Benjamin Orne, of J. F. & E. R. Orne, "
Edmund A. Souder, of E. A. Souder, & Co. "
L. Montgomery Bond, of Bond & Biddle, "
John Welsh, of S. & W. Welsh. "

☞ In sending subscriptions, give name and address *plainly*, in order that it may be correctly entered in the Subscription Book, from which receipts are issued, and from which Notices will be made out for the first meeting for organization.

* This Lode is very well developed, with vein of ore 4 feet in width; ore prospects well.

† There is one shaft on this Lode 20 feet deep and 30 long, and the crevice is 8 feet in width.

‡ This Lode is well developed, and considered one of the best in the district; there is a shaft on it 60 feet in depth with a vein of sulpherets four feet in width. Assays made of this ore prove it to be very rich.

§ This is an A. I. Lode, and has a shaft of 75 feet in depth—vein of ore three feet in width and of good quality. Ore taken from this Lode yielded $106 per cord in gold.

? This is really the richest Lode yet discovered in the district; it is well developed, and ore taken from this Lode yielded upwards of $800 per cord.

May 11, 1866.-6t.

GEORGE BLYMYER.....JOHN F. BLYMYER.

GEO. BLYMYER & SON

Having formed a partnership, on the 6th day of March, 1866, in the

HARDWARE, AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

respectfully invite the public to their new rooms three doors West of the old stand, where they will find an immense stock of the most splendid goods ever brought to Bedford county. These goods will be sold at the lowest possible prices, most of them at very reduced rates.

Persons desirous of purchasing

BUILDING HARDWARE

will find it to their advantage to give us a call. We have on hand a large quantity of

WHITE LEAD

Which we have been fortunate to buy a little lower than the market rate. The particular brands to which we would invite attention are the

Pure Buck Lead,
Liberty White Lead,
Snow Franklin White Lead,
Washington White Lead,
Washington Zinc White Lead,
New York White Lead.

Also,

French Porcelain Finish, Demar Varnish,

and Varnishes of all kinds,

FLAX SEED OIL (PURE.)

TURPENTINE and ALCOHOL.

All kinds of

IRON AND NAILS.

No. 1 Crystal Illuminating Coal Oil, and Lamps in Profusion.

We would invite persons wanting Saddlery Hardware to give us a call, as we have everything in the Saddlery line, such as Buckels, Rings, Horns and Webbing Leather of all kinds. Also a variety of Shoe Findings, consisting of French Calf Skins, Morocco Linings, Binding, Pegs, etc.

HOUSEKEEPERS will find at Blymyer and Son's Store a great variety of Household Goods, Knives and Forks, of the very best quality; Plated Table and Tea Spoons at all prices.

Give us a call, and we can supply you with Barn Door Rollers, the latest improvement. Nova Scotia Grindstones, better than any in use. Shovels, Forks and Spades.

GRAIN AND GRASS SCYTHES and SNATHES,

Fishing Tackel, Brushes of all kinds, Demi-johns, Patent Wheel Grease, Tar and Whale Oil, and an infinite variety of other articles.

$20,000 WANTED.

We would like to get it if our friends would let us have it; less will do, but persons having unsettled accounts will close them up to the 1st of March, to enable us to close our old Books. This should be done.

may4:tf GEO. BLYMYER & SON.

NEW GOODS.

The undersigned have now opened a

Large and General Assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

to which they respectfully invite the attention of

buyers, assuring them they will find

BARGAINS

in every department of our stock.

TERMS—CASH PREFERRED—By special agreement a Credit of six months can be had.

Interest charged on all accounts after period named.

A. B. CRAMER.

May 1, 1866.

B. M'. BLYMYER.....GEORGE BLYMYER.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS!

STOVE EMPORIUM,

AND

TINWARE ESTABLISHMENT.

B. M'. BLYMYER & CO.

Have just refitted and refurnished their splendid Stock of Stoves and Tinware at the old stand of Blymyer & Son., and persons in need of anything in their line will find it to their advantage to give them a call. They always keep on hand a full assortment of

PARLOR AND COOK STOVES,

with fixtures, together with the many different

TIN and COPPER WARE,

necessary for complete house furnishing purposes

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Should bear in mind that their orders will always be promptly attended to, and a fair share of their

ROOFING and SPOUTING

Done in the most approved manner, and on the shortest possible notice. Every job entrusted to their care will be promptly attended to and executed in a workmanlike manner.

They return their thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon the concern lately occupied by Mrs. Stewart, and a complete stock of Hardware will always be on hand. may4:tf

WM. HARTLEY.....S. S. METZGER.

HARTLEY & METZGER

Having formed a partnership on the first day of April, 1866, in the

Hardware & Farm Machinery Trade,

now invite the public to examine their

MAMMOTH STOCK,

which they will sell at low figures for CASH.

IRON AND NAILS at lowest cash prices at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

PAINTS, fresh, durable and beautiful pure Liberty White Lead, Penn Treaty White Lead, Mansion White Lead, China Gloss, Turpentine, Flax seed oil, Copal and Demar Varnish Brushes of all kinds for sale cheap at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

GRAIN & GRASS SCYTHES SNEADS, and Harvesting Implements in great variety and at all prices, for sale by HARTLEY & METZGER.

SPRING TOOTH RAKES, GUM SPRING Grain Drills, Improved Cider Mills, Eureka Fodder and straw Cutters for sale at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

$5.00 WASHING MACHINE and the great *Anti* Cog *Wheel* wringer, now on exhibition at HAR

Farm, Garden & Household.

LITTLE THINGS IN THE GARDEN.

In planting the family garden, all the standard vegetables will suggest themselves as things necessary to be provided for, but much of the comfort afforded by the garden consists of the numerous little things it affords—things which in themselves, can hardly be considered as food, but which add to the attraction of the table by rendering other food more palatable. Those who are fond of pickles will, in time, provide for cucumbers, martonias, peppers, green musk, melons, refugee beans, and all those things which are used for pickling, not forgetting the spicy nasturtium. Parsley is valued, by most people, as a flavoring herb, and it is very handy to dress a dish of cold meat. The seeds are very slow in germinating, and should be sowed early. Marjoram, savory and thyme, are the popular flavorings for soups and stuffiings, and, when cut in flower, and carefully dried, and then rubbed up and put into an air-tight box or bottle, may be had in greater perfection than any that can be bought at the stores.

The first two are annuals: sow the seeds in drills a foot apart, and thin or transplant to six inches in the rows. Thyme is a small shrubby perennial, which may be raised from seed, or propagated by dividing old plants. There are very few who know what an excellent flavor a pinch of spearmint gives to soup, or it would be more generally grown. In the older parts of the country it is found naturally in wet places; but it will do perfectly well in the garden, and then we always know where to find it, as, once established, it will remain for years. Sage is always in demand, in the family, for culinary or medicinal purposes, and can be had in the garden with but little trouble. Seeds sown this spring will give a fair cutting by autumn. It is very readily raised from cuttings of old plants. Slip off the young shoots, which start up this spring, from near the base of the plant, and set them in sandy soil and put over them a frame covered with common muslin; they will thus be kept moist and shady, and will strike root readily.—*Agriculturist.*

HOW TO RAISE CORN FODDER.

Corn saved for fodder is a very good crop; I have frequently raised it, and generally with satisfactory results. If a farmer is likely to be short of meadow, and has land suitable, he can get an excellent substitute for it.

I know of no better. Mellow ground is best, though sod will do, if it is not too stiff. It should be sown about the first of June, though it will do as late as July. I last year sowed some the first of June, and some as late as the 10th of July. The last made the largest growth, though it did not mature as well. It is generally sown broadcast, though it is best to sow with a wheat drill. Take a drill that with eight tubes will sow four bushels of wheat per acre, fasten up all the tubes but three, sow in rows two feet apart; it will sow just about one bushel of corn per acre, which is about right. The advantages of the drill over broad-cast sowing are, it saves two bushels of seed per acre; it puts it all in at a proper depth, and it grows better, when it can be cultivated. When it is up about six inches run through a small shovel plow and it will dress it all up clean. If such a one is not at hand, take a shovel from a two or three shovel corn-plough and attach it to a single wood; it can be used for both purposes and it is better to cut; if it does not grow too large it can be cradled. Cut across the rows, and take one row to a clip. If it is very large it will have to be cut with a corn cutter and then it is much better cutting than when sown broadcast. It should be cut when it is properly matured, just as the tips of the leaves begin to turn, and shocked up in good sized shocks to cure; it can stand until winter.—*A. Hinsdale, in Ohio Farmer.*

THE CULTURE OF THE PARSNIP AND CARROT.

We have long thought that not nearly so much attention was paid to the cultivation of the Parsnip as its value would seem to demand. It is true the crop requires careful cultivation, and in the first weeding requires considerable labor; but then no root crop is more abundant, or perhaps pays so well.

The soil for this crop should be rich, deep, and well pulverized. Subsoil plowing it operates very beneficially. The seed should be sown in drills, and the drills some twenty-eight inches apart to admit of a small cultivator between them. The seed should be of last year's growth, and should be covered very slightly. It takes a considerable time for it to vegetate and appear above ground, and then care must be observed not to mistake the young plants for weeds. After reaching two inches in height, the plants should be thinned out, leaving the strongest remain, to about four inches apart. We have known a thousand bushels to be raised to an acre; five hundred are a common crop.

They are a very nutritious food for horses, cattle and swine; the latter fatten upon them perhaps better than upon any other root, and are very fond of them.

Seed may be planted up to the 15th or 18th of this month. Some persons even plant later, but it is not to be recommended.

As to the culture of Carrots, the same details may be pursued. There is scarcely a shade of difference. The variety called the Orange is the best for field culture.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

WHAT CONSTITUTES A FAIR WHEAT CROP.

The St. Paul *Press* gives statistics of the wheat crop of Minnesota, and remarks that the average wheat yield of townships fluctuates from twenty to twenty-eight bushels per acre, although there are many instances of individual yields above thirty bushels and even as high as forty-five bushels per acre. The world is challenged to beat these yields. To comprehend the full bearing of the figures upon the superiority of Minnesota as a wheat producing state, the *Press* gives figures to show the product in other states, as follows: "The greatest known yield of Ohio was in 1850, when it was seventeen bushels to the acre. Illinois does not average from year to year more than eight bushels, and was never known to exceed sixteen. The highest yield of Iowa is fourteen and a quarter bushels. Michigan, in 1848, produced nineteen bushels per acree. A wheat field yielding over twenty bushels per acre is so rare as to be an object of wonder out of Minnesota and California; but in Minnesota it is considered a bad crop which does not yield over twenty bushels per acre, whereas individual crops of thirty to thirty-five bushels, and even forty-five bushels to the acre are more frequent than crops of twenty bushels per acre in Illinois, Iowa, Ohio, or any other of the great central states."

AN OLD SONG SET TO A NEW TUNE
1866.

As spring approaches
Ants and Roaches
From their holes come out,
And Mice and Rats,
In spite of cats,
Gaily skip about.

"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
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"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs and Woolens, Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

"Only infallable remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞ !!! BEWARE! ! ! of all worthless imitations, ☜ See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle, and Flask, before you buy.

☞ Address, **HENRY R. COSTAR.**
482 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ Sold in Bedford, Pa.

☞ By Dr. B. F. HARRY,
And all Druggists and Retailers.

1866.

INCREASE OF RATS.—The *Farmer's Gazette* (English) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of RATS will have a progeny and descendents not less than 651,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

RATS versus BIRDS.—Whoever engages in shooting small birds is a cruel man; whoever aids in exterminating *rats* is a benefactor. We should like some one to give us the benefit of their experience in driving out these pests. We need something besides dogs, cats, and traps for this business.—*Scientific American, N. Y.*

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

"COSTARS" RAT EXTERMINATOR is simple, safe, and sure—the most perfect RAT-ification meeting we have ever attended. Every Rat that can get it, properly prepared, will eat it, and every one that eats it will die, generally at some place as distant as possible from where it was taken.—*Lake Shore, Mich. Mirror.*

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

HOUSEKEEPERS troubled with vermin need be so no longer, if they use "Costar's" Exterminator, We have used it to our satisfaction; and if a box cost $5, we would have it. We have tried poisons, but they effected nothing; but "Costar's article knocks the breath out of Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants and Bed-Bugs, quicker than we can write it. It is in great demand all over the country.—*Mecina, Ohio, Gazette.*

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

A VOICE FROM THE FAR WEST.—Speaking of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator—"more grain and provisions are destroyed annually in Grant County by vermin that would pay for tons of this Rat and Insect Killer."—*Lancaster, Wis. Herald.*

1866.

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS—should recollect that hundreds of dollars' worth of Grain, Provisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants, and other insects and vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars' worth of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator, bought and used freely.

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

☞ Sold in Bedford, by Dr. B. F. Harry, and all Druggists and Dealers. Ap. 13, 4mo.

J. L. LEWIS.

Having purchased the Drug Store, lately owned by H. C. Reamer, takes pleasnre in announcing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he has just returned from the Cities, with a well selected stock of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
DYE STUFFS,
PERFUMEBY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
STATIONERY,
COAL OIL,
COAL OIL LAMPS,
and CHIMNEYS.

Best brands of
CIGARS, SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO.
FRENCH CONFECTIONS, &c. &c.

The stock of Drugs and Medicines consist of the purest quality, and sclected with great care. General assortment of
POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES.

The attention of the Ladies is particularly invited to the stock of
PERFUMERY, TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES,
consisting of the best perfumes of the day—Colone, Soaps, Preparations for the hair, complexion and teeh; Camphor oil for chapped hands; Teeth and Hair brushes, Combs, Port Monies, &c. &c. &c.

Of STATIONARY there is a fine assortment: Billet, Note, Letter, Cap, and Mourning Paper. Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Ink, Blank Deeds, Power of Attorneys, Drafting Paper, Marriage Certificates, &c. &c. Also a large quantity of books, which will be sold very cheap.

Best quality of COAL OIL to be found in the market, Coal oil Lamps, Hinge burners, can be lighted without removing the chimney, all patterns and prices. Glass Lanterns, very neat, for burning coal oil. Lamp Chimneys of an improved pattern. Lamp shades of beautiful patterns.

HOWE'S FAMILY DYE COLORS—the shades being light brown drab, snuff brown, dark brown, light and dark blue, light and dark green, yellow, pink, orange, royal purple, scarlet, maroon, magenta, cherry and black.

HUMPHREY'S HOMŒPATHIC REMEDIES.

CIGARS of best brands. Smokers can rely on a good cigar.

TOBACCO: Rose Smoking Tobacco, Michigan and Solace fine cut, Natural Leaf, Twist and Fig Plug.

Finest and purest FRENCH CONFECTIONS.

PURE DOMESTIC WINES, consisting of Grape, Blackberry and Elderberry, for medicinal use.

The attention of Physicians is invited to the stock of Drugs and Medicines, which they can purchase at reasonable prices.

Country merchant's orders promptly filled. Goods put up with neatness and care, and at reasonable terms.

J. L. LEWIS designs keeping a first class Drug Store, and having on hand at all times a general assortment of goods. Being a Druggist of several years experience, Physicians can rely on having their Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded.

Bedford, Feb. 9, 1866.

NOTICE.—Having purchased the drugs, instruments, &c., of Dr. A. S. Smith, of Pattonsville, Bedford co., I offer my services to the citizens of that place, and the community generally. J. A. ROYER.

Pattonsville, April 17.

To my old friends of Pattonsville and those of the vicinity who have reposed confidence in me as a Physician, owing to my recent calamity, unfitting me at present to practice medicine, I have disposed of my medicines and library to Dr. Royer. I most cordially recommend him as a Physician every way fitted to fill all the wants of the community. A. S. SMITH.

Pattonsville, April 17-tf.

THE INQUIRER JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
Bedford, Pa.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISIZING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to
DURBORROW & LUTZ.

HORSE DEAEERS
AND CATTLE TENDERS
TAKE NOTICE

DR. LATOUR'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS,
GOOD FOR
CATTLE, HORSES, HOGS & SHEEP.

The Farmers' True Friend and Aid.

A safe and Certain cure for *Heaves, Distemper, Yellow Water, Coughs, Inflamatory Disease, Loss, of Appetite, Low Spirits and Founder.*

The best condition Powder and one that will keep off disease of all kinds.

A fair trial is only asked. The result will make it a favorite with all who administer it.

Our best Horsemen and Cattle Traders recommend it.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, by
C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.
And by Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines everywhere.

Price 25 cts. or five Papers for $1.

ap6:tf.

MUSIC STORE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, in Brown's new Hardware building, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and RAVEN'S, BACON'S, and other PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c. &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail at publisher's prices.

☞ Pianos and Organs Warranted for FIVE years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upon application, with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
in Brown's Hardware building.
or, Dr. C. N. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa.

dec8:1y

TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS.

Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of Assembly directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes, and for other purposes, passed the 13th day of March, 1815, and the supplement thereto, passed the 12th day of March, 1817, and 25th of March, 1831, and the 9th day of March, 1847, the Treasurer of the county of Bedford, hereby gives notice to all concerned therein, that unless the County, State, school, Bounty and Road taxes due on the following tracts of unseated lands, situate in Bedford county, are paid before the day of sale, the whole or such part of each tract, as will pay the taxes, and the costs chargeable thereon, will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, county of Bedford, on the SECOND MONDAY OF JUNE NEXT, for the arrearages of Taxes due, and the costs accrued thereon, and said sale will be continued from day to day until all are disposed of.

GEORGE MARDOFF, Treas.

Acres.	per.	Warrantees or Owners.	
		Bedford Township.	
300		Solomon Diehl	$2 44
420		Daniel Barley	1 58
		Broad Top.	
150		James Entriken	5 84
75		William Gray	4 92
21		Wm P Schell	96
63		M J Martin	3 96
440	33	James Patton	14 90
440	13	do do	21 02
175	131	do do	8 82
58	44	do do	3 11
380		Francis Mowing	62 86
422	39	Barnet Mowing	6 98
466		John Stone	8 69
465½		Isaac Kerr	15 00
440		John Razor	72
376		F Mowing	78
51		Wm T Daugherty	11 19
398		John Beltz	17 75
63		Jacob Myers	9 46
75		John Devereaux	56 86
342		Daniel Kerr	32 39
403		John Boilman	47 96
402	13	William Bunn	16 54
30		Lewis T Watson	17 90
372		Samuel & Tobias	14 76
427		Mary Montgomery	3 18
205		Newlin & Marshall	44 00
433		Margaret Montgomery	3 24
421		John Montgomery	3 22
25		John Figard	58
289		Eph Foster & W P Schell	8 68
14		James Figard	1 92
405		Ulrich Danner	4 44
30		Anders (owned by R. Wilson)	8 40
5		Adam Evans	48
62		William Figard	10 50
842		William Lane	188 08
480		C A Reamer	20 32
61		Loy & Patton	8 40
100		Dunlap & Evans	28 00
		Christian Barnet	13 78
3		Anderson, Lewis & Evans	67
32		Josiah Bacon	55 04
209	156	James Patton	13 95
12	108	do do	10 14
7	70	do do	11 13
110	150	do do	10 99
393	197	do do	11 09
21	210	Jas Patton & Wm Foster	5 04
77		Wm Anderson's heirs	19 63
25		John King's heirs	30 60
15		Entriken & Wilson	5 63
13		Entriken & Patterson	1 56
49		James Entriken	11 67
15		do do	12 47
49		Fluck & Dunlap	16 47
110		Hopewell Iron & Coal Co.	6 60
438		do do do	7 50
168		do do do	5 04
8		do do do	60
100		do do do	3 00
30		Huntingdon & B. T. R R co	46
75		do do do	1 12
250		do do do	22 66
30		John Hinish	32
16		Kessler & Whitney	2 40
19		Peter Kessler	4 12
27		Alex King and John Osborn	40 67
170		Alex King & Co	194 21
135		J N Lane's heirs & W Foster	182 74
338		do do & Chivingston	324 07
200		do do & J Kerr	59 13
404		John N Lane & Co	12 12
440		John N Lane	157 80
400		John N Lane & Co	47 00
125		do do	8 78
400		do do	17 15
408		do do	59 32
210		do do	6 30
135		John McCanles	16 20
50		Rev P E Phelps	4 26
220		Phelps & Russell	40 75
119		James Patton	6 09
165		do do	1 94
12		William Rogers	806
8		do do	1 20
267		Jos Richardson & Shreaves	31 00
63		do do	10 67
175		P A Wilson & McCanles	38 50
289		P A Wilson	38 68
11		Warsing & Evans	36 00
100		Naomi Fisher	34 00
110		Castner, Cartman & Cummings	36 37
90		John A Canada	38 15
70		Wm M Hall & Figard	20
135		John W Whitney	45 16
50		do do	21 25
30		do do	9 75
		Colerain.	
90		Jos & Emi Diehl	81
437		Arthur Brown	1 28
		Cumberland Valley.	
50		James Heyden	56
106	117	Wm M Hall	32
400		James Smith	11 88
		Harrison.	
412		Danl Hinkle	1 36
349		John Tiernan	96
42	56	Barclay & Lyon	2 18
75		Andrew P Miller	1 92
		Hopewell.	
200		John Corby	2 40
413		John Kerr	7 12
150		James Howard	88
101½		Michael Sipe	17 40
404		Richard Moan	1 76
420		John Cherry	1 32
404		Joseph Moan	1 50
409½		Samuel Moan	2 37
424	35	Alexander Moan	3 48
106½		John McInnay	1 68
192		Timothy Moan	1 38
200	54	Israel Moan	1 30
196		Zachariah Moan	1 10
222		Elizabeth Piper	1 38
212	20	John Boyd	63
216	60	Isabella Davis	76
220½		William Piper	64
238		John Hardin	76
221		Ignatius Hardin	64
434	125	James Wilson	64
187	40	David Piper	46
426		George F. Abbott	84
213		Joseph Lancaster	66
99		Richard Clark	28
402	57	Steven Moan	1 62
212		Robert Shaw	1 20
200		William Nicholas	76
400		Isaac Cavan	2 27
400		Margaret Cavan	2 50
25		Milligen & Benedict	24
9		Puderbaugh's heirs	18
5		A Rinan do do	22
402		Francis Johnston	1 72
443		William Lane	54
365		Daniel Montgomery	1 26
324		Alexander Montgomery	1 08
368		Geo Hinish	1 32
286		William Foster	96
75		Robert Montgomery	28
900		— Carr	3 36
80		— Swartz	30
		Londonderry.	
395		Daniel Green	1 20
220		James Shaw	1 22
149		George Wolford	8 61
		Liberty.	
200		Mary Gordon	13 19
200		James Gordon	10 76
490		Thomas Jones	17 70
150½		Stephen Kerr	3 99
165		Edward Langley	15 85
200		Jacob Miller	7 88
200		Elizabeth Miller	7 53
200		Mary Piper	5 99
200		Amelia Piper	8 08
400		Edward Stone	20 68
132		John Town	22 56
86		George Thompson	60
50		James Entriken	2 46
403		Alex Montgomery	7 17
200		John Kerr	7 65
200		Samuel Kerr	7 44
100		George B Kay	2 68
200		Francis Moans	10 97
200		Milligen & Benedict	4 11
40		Peter Bowser	68
5		George Thompson	22
½ Lot		Luke Feeney	56
8 Lots		Gen. Wm H Irvine	1 72
1 do.		G D Trout	47
200		John Stone	4 58
200		Bernard Moans	8 31
102		John McIlney	78
132		David Piper	3 99
200		Maria Alberti	3 38
107		— Bartlebaugh	2 36
32		Thomas & John King	139
70		William P Schell	5 22
14		do do	2 00
40		A B Cruett	2 45
1 Lot		Henry Stonerook	94
1 do		Daniel Stoner	3 71
1 do		Daniel Bear	3 63
1 do		Samuel Yingling	1 43
1 do		Jacob Biddle	47
1 do		Ephraim Smeltzer	1 00
1 do		M Stone	18
1 do		J Troutman	36
1 do		James Dunn	1 24
1 do		Terry Kinney	84
¼ do		Goffrey's heirs	1 24
1 do		Saml McCarmack	24
1 do		Daniel Bare	1 12
1 do		Mrs Lawrence	61
1 do		Ann Scott	2 48
1 do		S J Africa	2 77
		Providence East.	
1219		Samuel Tate's heirs	84
900		do do	44
800		do do	44
224½		do do	22
105	95	Mahlon Barton	30
95	55	Joshua Hixon	30
402	46	Keziah Logan	1 29
400	75	John Cavan	1 20
400		Isaac Cavan	1 20
401	40	James Cavan	1 20
394	38	Thomas Logan	1 20
210		George Dewcese	90
50		P. Clingerman or S Williams	46
204		Jacob Ritchey	33
17		J Spark's heirs or F Gibbs	16
		Providence West.	
40		David Roller	28
211	104	Thomas M Ritchey	72
300		Isaac Ritchey	1 20
		St. Clair.	
411		William Snively	2 40
62		Henry Koontz	1 00
		Southampton.	
435		Henry Whetstone	1 32
177	31	James Reed	2 40
362	19	C Loyer & G H Spang	1 42
		Union.	
400		John Swaggart	6 80
400		Leonard Swaggart	6 80
266		Alexander Gardner	4 46
116		Wm Smith	1 94
43		Samuel Burket	81
116		John Shee	1 49
50		Frederick Snyder	81
274		Jeremiah Jackson	5 72
130		Jacob Swaggar	2 78
440		William Pearson	6 41
380		Ebenezer Branham	6 45
120		Conrod Imler	1 98
200		Christley Bowser	3 14
100		George Laib	1 64
100		Jacob Burket	1 79
150		Peter Shoenberger	1 82
123		John Still	6 80
200		Michael Shimer	2 90
60		Brumbaugh & Co now Michael shaefer	1 68
50		Couples, Brush Mt.	82
433		Hugh Porter	2 06
339		Griffith Evans	7 28
403¾		Philip stine	6 82
439		John Martin	10 30
438		John Taylor	2 00
330		Wm Hunt	7 39
363½		Alexander Scott	7 35
127		Dr. P. Shoenberger	4 27
124		do do	5 15
20		do do	32
90		do do (Warrior ridge)	2 04
80		Bowser (Brush Mt.)	2 39
		Woodberry South.	
135		Peter Shoenberger (ridge)	4 88
222		Elizabeth Piper	62
54	100	John S. Hetrick	28
80		J F Loy, now J. Lingenfelter	30
268		Peter Shoenberger	3 20
		Woodberry Middle.	
180		Danl Montgomery	3 44
40		Adam Burgert	1 66
77		do do	1 50
4½		do do	48
5		do do	48
10		Henry Burgert	2 49
6		Isaac Burgert	1 62
15		do do	2 28
22		Kensingers heirs	1 50
27		Jacob Hoover	2 28
62		John McFadden	6 60
16		George Nicodemus	2 74
50		John Nicodemus	4 62
50		John Stonerook	6 91
18		Samuel Shriver	2 14
15		Jacob Zook	2 49
15		do do	2 55
40		Stonerook (part of Watt tract)	1 28
150		Robert Montgomery	4 90
13		Jacob Furrey	92
20		Rinehart Replogle	4 90
18		John Teeter	1 48
12		Samuel Teeter	1 68
15		Jacob Smith	2 16
19		Jacob Z Smith	2 48
17		George Smith	2 28
20		Archibald McFadden	2 48
14		Henry Stonerook	2 48
60		John Treash	1 14
46		Burner's heirs	2 28

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